THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 42

••ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Kenya Unrest Brings Appeal For Home Rule

White Farmers Demand Administration of Colony

Planters Indignant

Claim Natives Enjoy Advantage Under Bureaucratic Rule of London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The British Government today is confronted in Kenya Colony, East Africa, with difficulties comparable in miniature to those greater ones which in 1776 changed the destinies of North America.

The unrest in Kenya is among the European residents. These residents number in all only 18,000, including men, women and children. But they are the chief civilizing element in a rich country as big as France, where the only other permanent inhabitants are 3,000,000 Africans and 56,000 Asiatics.

The greater part of Kenya is tropical, but the country contains also plateaus collectively as big as Denmark—in altitude ranging from 3000 feet to 9000 feet above sea level—where farmers of Nordic stock have established themselves and their families permanently.

High Class Farmers

The main business of these farmers is with the production of coffee, maize, cotton, sisal and hides. The farmers themselves include men of the very highest character and culture. But they have become deeply dissatisfied with their present situation.

From having been exceedingly prosperous after the last war they have been brought by circumstances outside their own control, to the brink of ruin. They are in many cases unable to sell their produce at prices high enough even to pay the cost of cultivation. At the same time the taxation imposed upon them by a bureaucracy controlled from Whitehall, they complain, instead of growing lighter, has increased.

They have other grievances besides, chiefly connected with the presence in their midst of Asiatics who are accustomed to a much lower scale of living than themselves. The majority of these Asiatics are from British India. They compete for the ownership of farms in the highlands, the only areas where Europeans and their children can live permanently.

The Indians also furnish often successful candidates for Government posts that might otherwise have been available for Kenya-born Europeans.

Britain Gets Blame

The European farmers hold strongly that their economic misfortunes are due in large measure to the financial and especially to the currency policy pursued by the British Government. They are convinced that if they themselves were in control of the administration of the colony, they could escape from the desperate straits, alike financial and racial, in which they now stand.

Their complaints have been investigated by several official commissions sent out from Whitehall. A number of changes have been made, but the farmers as a whole do not feel that up to the present any really substantial advance has been made in the direction of introducing conditions which they can regard as tolerable.

The farmers in these circumstances have got together. They have held meetings in which they have resolved "to take such action as is required to bring about the grant to the European colonists of adequate and effective responsibility for the control of their affairs."

Want to Devaluate

They have also declared for currency devaluation as "necessary for the restoration of the economic foundations of the colony." They have further decided to press for the repeal of certain special taxation that has been imposed upon them. They have agreed "to defend by every means in our power the integrity of our highlands."

The situation has become so strained that Lord Francis Scott, himself a farmer and a member of the local legislature at Nairobi, has described it as "living on the brink of a volcano."

The British Government up to the present has not been prepared to grant home-rule to the farmers. Its view is the quite sustainable one that such a change would not be to the advantage of the 3,000,000 Africans for whose interests it holds itself responsible. It has also definitely refused to devalue the currency. On the other hand it has shown itself prepared to discuss the possibility of economies directed to lightening the immediate burden of taxation.

It is also attempting to do something in the direction of giving the

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Nye Says Wilson and Lansing Knew Allies' Secret Treaties; Both Had Stated Otherwise

Munitions Inquiry Head Charges in Open Hearing That President and Secretary of State 'Falsified' —Colonel House Learned Facts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—President Wilson and Robert Lansing, his Secretary of State, "falsified" when they told a Senate committee in 1919 that they had not learned of the secret treaties of the Allies until the Versailles Peace Conference, asserted Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, at the Munitions Committee hearing today.

Senator Nye made his assertion on the basis of a confidential document in the files of the Department of State which was not read into the record today, but round which a major portion of the testimony centered.

Senator Nye's comment came after Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri had referred to the State Department document.

From Highest Sources

"I think it would be well for the record to state here," said Senator Nye, "that the committee has confidential information from the highest possible sources that President Wilson and Mr. Lansing were fully informed of the secret treaties shortly after we entered the war, and that both falsified when they said they never heard of them until the peace conference was held."

Senator Clark declined to comment on the word "falsified," but added: "The evidence shows without question that Wilson and Lansing and Colonel House did have such knowledge.

Wilson's Hands Tied

"It proves furthermore that once you get into a war you are committed to the status quo of your allies. That is why it was that Wilson found it impossible to gain at Paris the objectives for which he said he was taking us into the war."

This was the highlight of the Nye Commitee's testimony today, but in the background was the whole documentary record of events leading up to America's joining the allies in the war, and the economic basis on

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Experts Declare Bonus Baby Bonds Mean Inflation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—Boldly declining to be bound by rules of secrecy, Senator James Couzens (R) of Michigan, told in detail just what Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, divulged to the Senate Finance Committee on the bonus yesterday, and thereby precipitated a discussion of the Government's fiscal burdens that is stirring all Washington.

Coupled with the Morgenthau testimony, the Couzens comment, and the 15-to-2 action of the committee yesterday indorsing the Harrison bonus bond payment plan, is another development — a growing agreement among economists who have studied the Harrison proposal —that it means an inflation of bank money, and all the consequences this entails.

Many See Inflation

It is generally believed that the passage of the bonus in the form proposed by Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi will involve the immediate cashing of between $1,000,000,000 and $2,000,000,000 of the proposed bonus bonds. This will represent new money put out by the Government, it is asserted, just as truly as though the Government printing presses had stamped it out.

The consequences of liberating an amount of this size is causing financial men widespread speculation, with the prevailing idea that it will mean the phenomenon of a minor "boom" with subsequent results that are unpredictable.

Outside of its figures of the immediate fiscal situation of the Government, the Morgenthau testimony produced two developments which have caused the widest sort of comment in the capital, and the likelihood of consequent detonations of excitement and resentment, each in their own way.

In the first place, Senator Couzens' action in deliberately repeating the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Soviet Military Expense Boosted 80 P. C. for 1936

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Jan. 15 — Double threats of aggression from two hemispheres are given as the reason for nearly doubling the expenditures on the Russian army, as announced by Gregory Grinko, commissar of Finance, to the All-Union Central Executive Committee —the nearest equivalent to a Soviet Parliament—in his annual budget speech. The committee approved the budget.

Increases over the present figures of 940,000 are expected to create a standing army well over 1,000,000. The budget provides for 14,800,000,000 rubles, which is $2,960,000,000 in current exchange, for military expenditures—almost 80 per cent increase over 1935. The figure does not include the cost of civilian reserves.

Berlin-Tokyo Threat

Russia thus prepares to face the alleged threat of war from two fronts, Germany and Japan, which the Government leaders insisted becomes daily more acute.

This action was forecast in a speech by the Soviet Premier, Vyacheslaff Molotoff, before the All-Union Central Executive Committee, at Moscow, last Saturday. Premier Molotoff stated that it would be necessary to increase the Soviets' already mighty military defenses to the "highest attainable plane" at that time, because of "the aggressive intentions of Japan and Germany." He cited Russia's insistent move for a non-aggression accord with Japan, to which he charges no attention has ever been paid, and said that the Tokyo Government had also ignored Moscow's suggestion for a commission on boundary disputes.

New Bombing Planes

In a speech yesterday, Lazare Kaganovitch, Director of the Aviation Industry, declared that the budget provides lavish expenditures for bombing airplanes.

Foreign attachés understand that

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Federal Labor Board Halted In Shoe Case

Court Issues Injunction Pending Arguments as to Constitutionality

Boston Today—*also sees* — Resignation of Tufts professors in oath dissension stir comment —Research Bureau point out that municipal services are nice, but costly—Fishermen hail prosperity return as they make $50 a day—New Haven line keep name of Lawson for Cape commuter's train.

***Labor Board*—Restrained Temporarily in Lynn Case**

Judge Elisha H. Brewster in Federal District Court here today issued a temporary injunction restraining the National Labor Relations Board from hearing complaints against the Lion Shoe Company of Lynn, pending test by the firm of the constitutionality of the Wagner-Connery labor disputes act, a New Deal pet.

The injunction is effective until next Monday afternoon, when the court will hear arguments of Charles Goldman, counsel for the Lion firm, and Bartholomew A. Brickley, representing the A. C. Lawrence Leather Company of Peabody.

This is expected to be the first New England test of the law which ranked high on President Roosevelt's "must" list last session, and which has been hailed by organized labor as a new Magna Charta.

The issue was brought before the Federal Court in Kansas just before Christmas and was held unconstitutional there, but supporters of the law here assert that the Kansas decision was based on the fact that the flour firm affected was not engaged in interstate commerce and, hence, was not under the jurisdiction of the federal law.

The Wagner-Connery law provided for the establishment of the National Labor Relations Board and was particularly directed against unions organized or supported or influenced by employers. The Lion firm is charged with supporting a company union.

It was interesting to note that the House sponsor of the measure was Representative William P. Connery of Lynn, which city is now the originating point for an attack on the law.

***Oath*—Resignations at Tufts Accepted 'With Regret'**

The first victims of the Massachusetts Teachers' Oath Law, Profs. Alfred C. Lane and E. M. Winslow of Tufts, revived the whole question of the oath today as numerous comments followed the acceptance "with regret" of their resignations by the Tufts Board of Trustees late yesterday afternoon. Although neither of the professors has been teaching since last November, this was the first official disposition of their respective "provisional" oaths.

In discussing these oaths, which were turned down by the Commissioner of Education, Professor Lane said:

"The act 370 (the oath bill) does not forbid a preamble to the oath, and unless the oath is intended to make private and parochial teachers public officials, I can see no

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'Goodby'

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Matsuzo Nagai, Ambassador — Admiral Osami Nagano — Rear Admiral Y. Iwashita — J. Enomoto, Secretary, Navy Department

Japanese Delegation Prepares to Go Home

Threefold Fight On Neutrality Bill Called Boomerang

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—Though the proposed Neutrality Act of 1936, under consideration in Senate and House committees, is meeting with new attacks from various angles, and will not slide so easily through Congress as was originally expected, many of the attacks are turning into boomerangs.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and his major assistant, Judge R. Walton Moore, Assistant Secretary of State, are pursuing a conciliatory attitude toward Congress, not insisting on the letter of the State Department neutrality draft, and prepared to accept changes springing from the Nye-Clark-Maverick group, who also sponsor a draft bill.

But there are three major groups which are bombarding the neutrality program, and the very inconsistency of one group with another is taken as an indorsement of the measures now under study.

Isolationist Stand

First, there are the extreme isolationists. These are taken to include the redoubtable Senators Hiram Johnson (R.) California, and William E. Borah (R.) Idaho, although neither has publicly declared his views at any length. Supporting them are a number of journalistic crusaders, although here again the more extreme isolationist groups, such as the Hearst newspapers, have not yet made their editorial position perfectly clear concerning a mandatory neutrality bill which would tie the hands of the President to spe-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Engines in Rear And New Designs Urged for Autos

DETROIT, Jan. 15 (AP)—Automotive engineers were urged today to put the cart before the horse, by building motorcars with engines at the rear, at a meeting during which the virtues of front-drive cars also were described.

E. L. Johnston, stylist for a maker of rear-engine cars, and E. L. Allen, engineer for a producer of front-drive machines, each advanced his company's departures from conventional practice as steps toward more efficient design.

Their papers were prepared for delivery before the thirty first annual convention of the Society of Automotive Engineers.

"The deficiencies of today's cars are all due, more or less, to a lack of a sound basis of design," Mr. Johnston said. "Too much space is wasted upon non-functional elements; ventilation is still far from satisfactory; interiors are impractical—too cramped due to waste of available room. Visibility is sadly lacking due to the driver being located back of the center of the car; car windows are poorly arranged—lights reflecting in them at night; bodies are poorly insulated against temperature and sound; . . . door handles and exposed door hinges set up wind noises at high speeds."

A principal advantage of either of the designs under discussion, the speakers said, was the elimination of the propeller shaft under the body, permitting floors to be swung lower and the elimination of the running boards.

"With no running boards to consider we can make . . . body width the same as car width, with fenders logically and simply a part of the body," Mr. Johnston said. "This gives us luxuriously ample interior width—enough to seat four people abreast if need be."

Belgian Radio Users Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—The number of radio listeners continues to increase in Belgium, reaching 703,307 in 1935. In 1930 there were 75,872, in 1931 197,781 and in 1933 455,569. It is expected for 1936 that the number of listeners will reach 750,000.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, Jan. 15

Oil Sanctions—British Initiative in Doubt

London—It was questionable today whether Britain will actively urge oil sanctions on the League Council next Monday, or merely "support it if the Council believes it can be made to work." The Cabinet, in full meeting, is understood to have instructed Foreign Secretary Eden to back the oil sanctions technically, the Associated Press reports. But there are signs that the Cabinet prefers a watching and waiting policy for the present. Britain would thereby not provide the driving force that has been needed thus far to spur the League to additional collective steps against Italy.

Paris—Premier Laval may try to induce the League Council to ignore oil sanctions entirely, at its forthcoming meeting. This rumor, also reported by the Associated Press, was current in well-informed circles here, following a meeting of Premier Laval with Chairman Vasconcellos of the League Committee of Eighteen. Both are said to consider any oil sanctions very ill-advised at present.

Jewish Relief—British Mission Sails for U. S.

Southampton, Eng. (AP) — Three leaders of Britain's Jewry, Sir Herbert Samuel, Viscount Bearsted and Mr. Simon Marks, sailed for New York aboard the Majestic, to discuss with American leaders relief measures for German Jews.

They declined to elaborate on their plans beyond the official statement Jan. 9, that: "The object of the mission to the United States is exploratory. The delegation will seek to take counsel with all sections of those interested in America, with a view to preparation of a scheme to promote the emigration of Jews from Germany, and to assist emigrants in starting enterprises and finding occupations in their new homes." The Central British Fund for German Jewry said: "Any scheme for these objects will clearly require the raising of a large sum."

French Radicals—Leadership in Question

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris—Premier Laval stood by and watched two groups of Radical Socialists in a tug-of-war, which would largely determine the future of his Cabinet. Whether to elect the radical Edouard Daladier as party head—or to try to persuade the more moderate Edouard Herriot to lead the party again, possibly resigning from the Cabinet to do so? Whether to overthrow the Cabinet now, to forestall any "irrevocable damage" to French foreign policy and the League—or to let Premier Laval hang on until the elections in early spring?

On Sunday, the new party chief will be elected.

China—Premier Challenges Rebellious Students

Nanking—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek threw down the gage to China's rioting anti-Japanese students, the Associated Press reports. "If you want to fight, join the army," he told them. This was his unvarnished advice to the conference of 250 student leaders which he called together, in an effort to cope with the rising yeast of student rebellion against his policy of playing along with Japan. Soldiers with loaded guns and drawn bayonets guarded the streets and approaches to the conference hall at 10-foot intervals.

The students were not expected to consider themselves spanked or to slink sheepishly back to their studies. On the contrary, observers are predicting a fresh outburst of student wrath at what they consider Premier Chiang's attempt to suppress them.

Canton Students Missing

Hong Kong — A roll call of Canton students today disclosed six missing, following the anti-Japanese disorders of Monday, although the Government denied any of the demonstrators were killed. Foreigners' accounts of the trouble said student assemblies were broken up by truckloads of plain-clothes men, bearing national Salvation Army banners, who used pistols to quell the demonstrations.

Youthful—New Prince Edward Island Premier

Charlottetown, P. E. I. — This island has a new government led by the youthful Thane A. Campbell, a former Rhodes Scholar, the Associated Press reports. Mr. Campbell was called upon by Lieut.-Gov. George Deblois to take over the Premiership left vacant by the passing of Premier Lea, and the swearing in took place at Government House.

Reich—Anglo-French Alliance Doubted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin—The German Foreign Office suddenly appears confident that Britain will not make any secret bilateral military alliance with France, directed against Germany. A spokesman said that previous apprehension, aroused by rumors of Anglo-French military negotiations directed at Germany, had been allayed.

The spokesman then added that Germany would stand by the Locarno Pact, which is a nondiscriminating agreement, "as long as the other powers stick to it." This means Germany will respect its obligations not to militarize the Rhineland. Just why Germany seems reassured of British friendliness for the impartial, Locarno type of pact is not made clear.

Naval Parley—Japan Announces Withdrawal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London—Japan announced it would formally withdraw from the Naval Conference later today. The other delegations received the news almost with relief at the ending of the impassé. They expect to settle down to the drafting of a four-power agreement between Britain, the United States, France and Italy.

Unable to win all, Japan preferred to take nothing. The other powers will take what they can get out of the Conference remains, which will probably consist of an agreement for mutual exchange of building plans each year. This agreement, it is said, can only be described as salvage, however useful it may prove, when measured by the basic world need for co-operative naval limitation.

Parity—Unacceptable to U. S. at Naval Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—The American reply to Japan's naval parity demand, read by Norman Davis to the London Conference, reiterated the familiar American thesis.

Equal security for all, it indicated, requires that the American and British fleets shall exceed the Japanese fleet in size, just as their security needs exceed those of Japan.

Japan Quits Navy Parley; Press Told

Formal Note Held Up So Delegation Can Attend Banquet

Change in Ratio Rejected by U. S.

Nagano Denies Intention of Japan for Naval Race or Aggressive Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 15—An announcement to the press issued at the close of the session today signified Japan's withdrawal from active participation in the Naval Conference.

Formal notification will be given to Viscount Monsell, British First Lord of the Admiralty, later so that the Tokyo delegation could attend the banquet at the Guildhall tonight.

Japan is believed to have prejudiced her position both diplomatically and from a military point of view by her action. The other powers resent her coming to the conference unwilling to compromise or even listen to other proposals unless her own were accepted fully. On the military side ratios continue unchanged and England and the United States can now freely fortify in the Far East.

Davis Rejects Demands

Mr. Norman H. Davis, chief American delegate, led other delegations in a succession of firm statements rejecting Japan's demand for parity in tonnage. Mr. Davis not only declared American inability to consent to any change in existing relative strength, but also rejected Japan's second suggestion for abolition of so-called offensive types of warships.

Japan's announcement followed the inability of the Japanese Government to authorize any compromise on Japan's absolute demand for naval parity with the United States and England, although strenuous last-moment efforts were made by Japanese diplomats to avoid a formal break, particularly when it was discovered that the other naval powers intended to continue the conference even if Japan withdrew.

Powers Will Carry On

Despite the damaging effect on the prospects of the conference caused by Japan's action, the other powers are determined to carry on. A feeling approaching relief that the impasse caused by Japan had been finally ended pervades the other delegations tonight and hopes are voiced that the conference can now move freely on to discussions of qualitative limitation and advance notification of building programs.

The value of continued deliberation is enhanced by general convictions that Japan alone will not for some years take the initiative in upsetting what the other powers may achieve among themselves here.

Common Front Avoided

Every effort is being made to surround Japan's withdrawal with a friendly atmosphere and avoid the appearance of a common front against her. Japan will be invited to keep an observer at the conference and attend the full sessions, although not the subcommittee sessions which from now on will do most of the real work.

Japan's position was outlined at the opening session today by Admiral Osami Nagano in a carefully prepared statement designed to neutralize as much as possible the adverse effects on world opinion expected from his country's action.

Admiral Nagano, the chief Japanese delegate, told newspapermen:

"Since other delegations have made it clear they cannot accept our proposal for a common upper limit, no other choice is left for us than to leave the conference."

Prestige Affected

The statement also declared the Japanese have not the slightest desire to embark on a naval race, and will "promote the cause of world peace by assiduously cultivating the best friendly relations with other nations."

The statement continued:

"In view of the present state of remarkable developments in warships, aircraft and other weapons of war, existing naval treaties which not only admit disparity of naval strengths among powers but also permit retention of offensive arms no longer can afford us security for national defense."

Admiral Nagano said the "allocation of an inferior ratio is so detrimental to our national prestige that it is bound to produce serious repercussions in our country, being a source of permanent and profound discontent to our people."

Common Upper Limit Declared Impossible In U. S. Declaration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 15—Refusal on part of the United States to discuss Japan's demands for equality in naval strength was read to the International Naval Conference today by Mr. Norman H. Davis,

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All-America Labor Institute Sought

Plan Advanced at Conference of 21 Nations at Santiago, Chile

Uruguay Proposal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Proposals for a Pan-American Institute of Labor were advanced at the recent conference of 20 American nations in which Canada, represented by Dr. Walter A. Riddell, took her place for the first time as a member of the Pan-American family.

The regional labor institute for the Americas was proposed by José Antuna, delegate of the Uruguayan Government. Labor, employers and governments were separately represented for each country, in line with procedure of the Geneva International Labor Organization which prepared the conference at Chile's invitation. It was the first meeting of the Geneva organization in the New World.

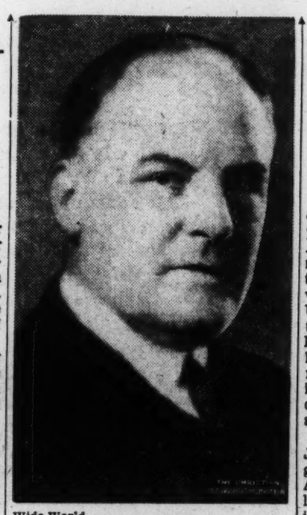
Impetus to Groups

Señor Antuna mentioned that Aristide Briand's idea of a Pan-European federation gave a great impetus to the formation of continental groups. At the last Pan-American Conference at Montevideo, he pointed out, Mexico, Chile and Argentina had proposed an American labor organization. Señor Antuna suggested laying this proposal before the governing body at Geneva.

He gave Geneva "due credit, praise and gratitude," but said it was urgent and unavoidable that America should enter without further delay into the study of American problems and should take into account the peculiarities and characteristics which result from South American soil and peoples, habits and traditions—"the peculiar problems of labor and the social atmosphere of this continent, with all the complex masses of Indians, white workers and half-breeds."

Opposed Proposal

Speaking as the representative of the workers' group in the conference, the Chilean Workers' delegate, Luis Salis, formally opposed Señor Antuna's suggestion of a Pan-American organization. Señor Salis stated that geographical and historical



Wide World

Harold Butler
Director of the International Labor Office at Geneva

Canada Takes Her Place for First Time as Member of Pan-American Family

Dr. Riddell Delegate

considerations had been overemphasized. He declared that the Pan American Union suffered from many serious inherent and constitutional defects largely because it was guided by the policy of the United States Government. Now that the international organization had been strengthened by the adherence of the United States and now that Geneva had shown its interest in America by calling this conference, it was wisest to rally around that body.

The Haiti government delegate, Jorge Gustavo Silva, said his delegation opposed setting up an American organization. They were living in an international age and it would be contrary to the march of events to set up a separate institution. A Geneva agency might be feasible.

Delegate Disagrees

Ecuadorian government delegate Juan Borja disagreed. He suggested that, as a practical measure, a permanent labor institute should be established in one of the American capitals, independent of all existing organizations and uniting all American states in a common policy for the benefit of labor.

Another proposal was for a link between the Pan American Union and Geneva, a subject heard more frequently of late, but once considered extremely delicate.

Hopes for renewed European

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Nye Says Wilson and Lansing Knew Allies' Secret Treaties; Both Had Stated Otherwise

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which much of what transpired depended.

The facts covered today recall that Mr. Wilson exacted a promise from the Germans to abandon, temporarily, unrestricted submarine warfare, and that he then turned to the allies in the effort to make them, and England particularly, respect the rights of the United States as a neutral.

But when Wilson sought to apply economic pressure on Great Britain he discovered it was too late. Vast orders for war-time goods had been let, and any threat to England in the shape of an economic boycott would injure America's prosperity more than it would the British.

House Got News in 1916

America's hands were tied, confidential documents published today disclose and, according to the committee interpretation, America was thus unable to give Germany any return commensurate with what Germany had lost by giving up unrestricted submarine warfare. When Germany consequently returned to such warfare, after a vain peace effort with the allies, the United States automatically entered the war on the side of Great Britain.

The record today shows that Colonel House, the President's adviser, first got an inkling of the secret treaties, by which the allied powers had decided their peace terms in advance, while traveling through Europe in 1916 as the President's emissary.

Germany Suspected Britain

Startling charges that Germany might have abandoned sinking of merchant vessels without warning in 1915 had not German officials become convinced that a secret understanding eristed between England and the United States were read into the resumed Morgan munitions inquiry yesterday.

In any case, the text of a hitherto unpublished correspondence between President Wilson and Col. Edward M. House was placed in the record by Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, indicating that neutrality hardly existed in 1916, with the sympathies of the Administration already won to the side of the Allies.

An undated letter written by James W. Gerard, then Ambassador to Germany, was read into the record, addressed to Robert Lansing, Secretary of State. It is assumed that the letter was written in late 1915 or early 1916.

Gerard Gave the Clue

"I think," Mr. Gerard wrote, "Germany was about to offer to sink no merchant ships without notice and putting crews, etc., in safety, if England would disarm merchant ships, but now, since the President's letter to Stone, both the Chancellor and Von Jagow say they are convinced that America has a secret understanding with England and nothing can be arranged."

The Stone referred to in the letter was the then Senator Stone (D) of Missouri, then chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The Wilson letter referred to was not put into evidence but other correspondence by President Wilson indicated he was worried by Senator Stone's opposition to administration war policies.

Morgan Gets a Rest

The late hearing consisted almost entirely of reading by Senator Clark of correspondence from State Department files covering the period just prior to America's entry into the war. The Morgan partners got a temporary holiday while the documents were inserted.

Senator Stone's alleged pro-German sympathies were involved in some of the correspondence. Mr. Lansing wrote President Wilson, Dec. 21, 1915:

"Stone clearly indicated (in a talk with Lansing) that he thought we were bearing too severely on the Teutonic allies and were not pressing Great Britain as strongly as we should in insisting upon our trade rights.

"I hope that you will find it possible as soon as you return to Washington to ask Senator Stone to come and see if something cannot be done to change his attitude, as it will otherwise make the situation one which will be hard to handle."

Wilson Was Disturbed

To this President Wilson replied:

"This is indeed not a little disturbing, but I think it comes from other quarters than the Senator's own personal thinking. . . . I shall have a talk with the Senator at the earliest possible moment after my return and shall try my best to make the situation as a whole so clear to him that he will take our view of it."

Senator Clark's comment on this and other parts of the correspondence put in the record was that it was "apparent from the record that Great Britain never took American Government protests (against interference with shipping) seriously; and that they never were pressed by the American Government."

He quoted from Mr. Lansing's memoirs to show that early in the war the Secretary of State was convinced the United States would ultimately fight on behalf of the Allies.

House a Super-Secretary

He termed House a "super-Secretary of State who did not have to be confirmed by Congress."

A correspondence between Secretary Lansing and Ambassador Page, at London, was included covering the efforts of the United States to persuade Britain to observe accepted international law regarding shipping. Britain agreed with considerable modifications; later through embargoes controlling shipments of such raw materials as manganese, wool and rubber.

A letter from German Ambassador Von Bernstorff to Bryan, discussing the situation, said:

"The Imperial Embassy must therefore assume that the United States Government acquiesces in the violations of international law by Great Britain."

Hauptmann Signs Paper In Presumed Writ Move

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 15 (AP) — Bruno Richard Hauptmann signed today an application in a federal proceeding to escape execution Friday night for the Lindbergh baby murder. His attorneys, visiting him at noon, obtained his signature to a paper which was understood to be needed in an application to the United States Supreme Court, or a member thereof, for a writ of habeas corpus.

Gov. Harold G. Hoffman announced that he had "reached no decision" on the question of a reprieve for Hauptmann.

Protest Shaped By American Bar On News of Trials

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 15—Prodded into protest by the spectacular publicity of the Hauptmann trial, the organized lawyers of the nation are today committed to endeavor to protect criminal trials from such extravagances.

So great has been the criticism of the antics accompanying the Hauptmann case that a special committee of the American Bar Association brought in a report yesterday to the association's executive committee meeting here.

The special committee, drawn from the A. B. A.'s section on criminal law, made a full analysis of questionable developments in the trial of the alleged kidnaper of the Lindbergh baby, and presented a series of conclusions, calling for reform.

After a heated debate, the executive committee voted to institute a special committee to promote standards designed to "avoid prejudicial publicity and conduct in connection with judicial and quasi-judicial proceedings."

The special committee is authorized to invite the co-operation of the press and the radio through their organizations.

Through such conferences it is hoped to formulate desirable standards.

Dispute within the executive committee did not revolve around the need for protecting the courts from bizarre intrusions during sensational trials. On that point the governing body of the Bar Association found itself unanimous.

Since the eccentricities incidental to the Hauptmann case occurred, the New York Court of Appeals has taken steps to safeguard itself with standards for trial procedure, it was remarked.

Naming of Committee

There is so much feeling among members of the Bar Association that something needs to be done, that the naming of a committee for this purpose is said to mark a notable forward action.

On the other hand, the abuses charged in the latest instance appear to be only exaggerated illustrations of practices that lawyers have long complained of. The Bar Association has had for some years a committee devoted to the relations of the press and the bar.

Report Withheld

The issue which evoked controversy in the executive committee yesterday afternoon chiefly concerned the report on the Hauptmann trial submitted by members of the Bar Association section on criminal law.

Because of the situation of the Hauptmann case at the immediate moment, a majority of the executive committee decided it would be inadvisable to make the report public. Consequently this document was referred to the newly-established special committee on publicity and conduct of trials.

A few members waxed anxious lest the publication of the report be used as a pretext, as they put it, for granting a pardon to Bruno Hauptmann. Others insisted there was nothing in the report not already known to everybody and that its presentation would be most effective if made when public interest was great.

Japan to Quit Naval Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

United States delegate to the conference.

Mr. Davis stressed the fact that the United States Government is convinced that the "principle of a common upper limit would not serve as a basis for negotiation and agreement."

Mr. Davis said:

"The United States has been most desirous of reaching a new agreement for a reduction and limitation of naval armaments to supersede the existing treaties that are to expire at the end of this year. We have, therefore been willing to discuss any proposals and to explore every possibility of agreement. We have been willing to consider any evidence that might have been presented to the effect that the present relative strengths are not fair and equitable and do not provide for equal security.

Waited for New Facts

"We have accordingly listened with the most careful attention to all the explanations given by the Japanese delegation of their proposal for a common upper level with a view to determining whether any new facts or considerations might be developed which would justify the United States in modifying its belief that the principles of the common upper limit would not be a practicable basis for the limitation and reduction of naval armament. While we greatly appreciate the clear exposition of the Japanese point of view presented by Admiral Nagano, the discussion has if anything served to strengthen our conviction that the principle of a common upper limit would not serve as a basis for negotiation and agreement.

Quantitative Adjustment

"The Japanese have proposed that this conference establish a level for naval armaments which no contracting power might exceed. They expressed the hope that the agreed limit should be set so low as to require substantial reductions by Japan. This would require contracting powers having navies larger than the limit to scrap or sink many ships to reach this common upper limit and would permit contracting powers having the smaller navies to build up to the common level.

"The Japanese recognize that there are differences in vulnerability, responsibility and needs as between the powers. They state these are of 'great consequences to every power.' To provide for these differences they propose to make a small quantitative adjustment within the common upper limit.

Continues Ratio System

"While Japan has objected to a continuance of the so-called ratio system their proposal for a common upper limit is in fact not an abandonment but a continuance of the ratio system on the basis of parity without taking into account the varying needs of the countries concerned.

"The principle of the common upper limit rests in fact on the assumption which it has not been possible to substantiate that equality of security—which we all unanimously agreed must be the foundation of limitation and reduction—could be achieved by equality of naval armament. We believe it has been sufficiently shown in the course of our discussions that equality of naval armament not only is not the same as equality of security but that the two are incompatible and contradictory. Equal armaments do not insure equal security.

What Superiority Means

"Equality of security as was recognized and established at the Washington Conference can mean only superiority of defense in each country's own waters. This defense depends only in part on actual naval strength. Other factors of equal if not greater importance in determining a nation's capacity for defense are strength of land and air forces and of fortifications, distances from other powers, length of communications, configuration of coast lines, importance and relative distance of outlying possessions, extent and complexity of responsibilities. These necessarily dictate unequal navies if equality of security is to be assured.

Conditions Already Exist

"The Japanese delegation has stated that one of the objects of their proposal is 'to create a state of nonaggression and nonmenace.' We are convinced this state now exists among the signatories to the naval treaties.

"Certain nations are so situated as to be endowed by nature with a superior power of defense. If, without regard to all the other factors I have cited, a nation so situated should possess naval armaments equal to those of powers not so favored, then that nation would have a very marked naval superiority far more than sufficient for its defensive needs. The sense of security which we feel was created by existing naval treaties would thereby disappear. It is possible to change some factors; it is not possible to change geography.

"The existing relative strengths have in effect provided an equilibrium of defense and an equality or security as nearly as is humanly possible. It would be extremely difficult even in more normal times and under conditions of greater mutual confidence, to agree upon such a radical readjustment of these relative strengths as would be involved in acceptance of the common upper limit. In the face of the present world instability such a readjustment, quite aside from the question of principle, is impossible. Bearing in mind the situation in the Far East, in Europe and in Africa, the United States is unwilling to consent to any change which would lessen its relative security, particularly in the absence of greater assurance than we now have that to do so would promote peace and establish a regime of nonmenace and nonaggression. It is however, in favor of and has proposed at this conference an all-round proportional reduction in fleet strengths.

"Offensive" and "Defensive"

"With reference to the question of reducing so-called offensive naval arms which has been alluded to, I am persuaded that it is not possible to make out any case whatever as to a distinction to be drawn between offensive and defensive naval vessels. Whether any particular type of naval armament is offensive or defensive depends entirely upon the use that is made of it. If the time ever comes when the conditions of the world are such as to permit of virtual elimination of the necessity of maintaining large navies the first step would naturally be to cease to construct the more expensive types of naval vessels. Certainly the situation in the world today is not such as to justify this.

"For all the foregoing reasons, the United States is unable to accept the principle of the 'common upper limit' as the basis for an agreement.

"While we would deeply regret the inability to arrive at an agreement acceptable to all the powers here represented our decision and purpose would be to promote the continuance of our friendly relations with all the naval powers."

Quotes From Congress

Yankee Swapping—Balanced Budget—Garage Saved —New Mason and Dixon Line—'Wolf! Wolf!' —Income—Neutrality

WASHINGTON — Some of the pithy, revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches on topics of interest in the United States and in foreign affairs are set apart in the following pertinent paragraphs.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Representative Allen T. Treadway (R), Massachusetts:

I come from a section of the country where it is assumed that some people are somewhat inclined toward Yankee swapping. We used to swap jackknives as schoolboys "unsight, unseen," but we wanted a jackknife for a jackknife, whatever the quality of it might be. I never, as a Yankee swapper from the days of my boyhood at school, thought a swap giving the other fellow a 4-to-1 and 5-to-1 advantage was a good Yankee swap, but this is the type of swapping the President of the United States, under the advice of his distinguished Secretary of State and College Professor Sayre, is undertaking for this country. This swapping has brought about the expansion of imports coming into this country in the ratio of 4 and 5 to 1 as against exports going from this country to foreign countries.

* * *

Representative Charles A. Eaton (R), New Jersey:

This mythical approach to a balanced budget, when the Government is actually spending $2 for every dollar of revenue it takes in, even borrowing money to pay interest on money already borrowed, may be more easily understood by the use of a simple illustration or two. A lad in school was set a sum in arithmetic by his teacher:

"A cat fell into a well. She crawled out one foot every day and fell back two feet every night. How long would it take her to get out?" Johnny figured for a while. He covered his own slate and one borrowed from his seat mate. The teacher, watching his efforts, asked, "How are you getting on?" Johnny answered, "Teacher, please don't bother me; just give me one more clean slate and another half hour and I'll land that cat in China."

* * *

Representative John J. O'Connor (D), New York:

I regret we did not put two cars in every garage, but we at least saved the garage, and we got at least one chicken in the pot for the farmer. (Applause.)

* * *

Representative Phil Ferguson (D), Oklahoma:

To me this decision of the Supreme Court means that a line, just as definite as the old Mason and Dixon Line, has been drawn between the agricultural West and the industrial East.

* * *

Representative Verner W. Main (R), Michigan:

It will be no wonder if the people fail to respond to the latest cry of "Wolf! Wolf!" in the harangue invoking suspicion of class against class. We have had enough of responding to false alarms. The time is fast approaching when the cry of the "big bad wolf" will be recognized as only the bray of the Democratic donkey.

* * *

Representative Eugene B. Crowe (D), Indiana:

The national income that had declined to $37,000,000,000 in 1932 has risen in the year 1935 to approximately $60,000,000,000, or an increase of $23,000,000,000; so to those who complain of an increase in the federal debt during the Roosevelt Administration, I remind you that there is something and there will be something with which to pay the increased debt.

* * *

Representative Maury Maverick (D), Texas:

I visited around 20 states, not known as a Congressman but as an individual in ordinary rough traveling clothes, and I found the American people want one thing—to stay out of war. Also, they are overwhelmingly in favor of mandatory neutrality.

* * *

Representative James W. Mott (R), Oregon:

Representative Otha D. Wearin (D), Iowa:

Mr. Mott: Can the gentleman tell us why it is that the people of his State, according to the recent poll conducted by the Literary Digest, are opposed to the New Deal very emphatically?

Mr. Wearin: I think, if the gentleman wants to lead me into that discussion, that the question as worded by the Literary Digest was one of the most unfair presentations of a program that I ever heard of. (Applause.)

Mr. Mott: What does the gentleman think is unfair about the question?

Mr. Wearin: It took into consideration every single, solitary thing that has been done under this program, and the President himself had told the country that if he could have a batting average of 80 per cent he would be doing pretty well, and I think so myself.

* * *

Representative John J. McSwain (D), South Carolina:

It is a very strange idea that some people have that military training for a boy of college age will make a militarist out of him. The very opposite is apt to be the truth.

Hoffman Sounds Economy Keynote For New Jersey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 15—The New Jersey Legislature is convened in its one hundred and sixtieth session today on the keynote of economy, with a budget message from Gov. Harold G. Hoffman that fixes the figure for state spending in the next fiscal year at $30,361,391, or $3,387,774 below the 1935-36 expenditures. The total does not include relief costs, which the Governor believes will require $32,054,331; nor highway costs, tentatively set at $36,535,745 in a separate cost sheet.

Chief stress in the message was laid upon the necessity for a long-time policy of financing relief, but the Governor avoided the whole subject of new taxation and warned against further extensive public borrowing for the emergency, or new methods based upon "expediency."

Relief Out of Savings

A report by the state budget advisory committee, submitted as a supplement to his recommendations, calls for economies and diversions that would supply $27,000,000 to the funding of relief in figures that would reduce the Governor's budget estimate by $4,000,000. This supports the contention of legislative leaders that the State's jobless aid costs may be financed entirely through savings.

In a state which only the powerful Frank Hague Democratic machine in Jersey City has kept from being positively anti-New Deal, it was no surprise to political observers that the Governor's message refused to subscribe generally to the "principle of government by bounty" or voiced sharp reservations concerning the Federal Social Security Act. He sees the latter as "ominous" legislation in its compulsory objective of establishing unemployment compensation through joint action of state and national government, and "so far beyond any of the established precedents in the country that the friends of welfare legislation may well question the advisability of entering such a compact."

Hits New Deal Vagaries

"We have had a great deal of experience with the vagaries of federal administration during the last three years," his message continues.

"I am not sure that we should encourage more of the same sort of thing."

Under the fiscal policies outlined by him, the Governor envisages that New Jersey will have a free surplus of $10,416,992 by the end of the fiscal year.

The Republicans control both legislative houses this session and organization of the Senate brought the election of Senator John C. Barbour of Passaic, as president, while in the House, Assemblyman Marcus W. Newcomn of Burlington was elected Speaker.

After hearing the Governor's message, the body made its initial business the problem of helping municipal governments balance their budgets, but failing to reach a solution, extended for one month the time within which municipal budgets may be adopted, and adjourned until Monday.

Frost Warning for Florida

Federal-state frost warning service has been announced for 12 of central Florida's larger counties, with six others to be added.

Neutral Bill Faces New Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

cific, unvarying nonintercourse. Like several other isolationist critics, these groups are so far content to knock down the straw man of a neutrality program giving the Chief Executive authority to discriminate between groups of belligerents. No such proposal is contained in either draft now before Congress.

Second come the Italo-Americans, who have been deluging the State Department with fan mail—of a backhand nature—to the tune of 500 to 1000 letters a day, protesting at the neutrality policy which discourages export of raw materials to Italy. Yesterday a group of Italo-Americans urged the House Foreign Affairs Committee specifically to exempt Italy from the operations of the proposed law.

Finally come some of the international lawyers, and a considerable number of students of foreign affairs, who object to the policy on various grounds: First, that it gives up rights which had already become a part of small, but encouraging, international law, second because the policy turns its back upon a policy of co-operation with powers seeking to prevent or shorten war through collective action.

These respective groups, it is seen by observers here, so effectively contradict one another as to leave a good deal of credit with the neutrality bill. The isolationists think the program is too strong; the internationalists too weak. The Italo-Americans take it so seriously that they envisage detrimental effects upon their mother country. The latter attitude is perhaps the most concretely impressive phase of the present representations being made in Washington.

Sons of Italy Protest

The Sons of Italy, a well-established organization, sent its spokesman into the House Foreign Affairs Committee to oppose the neutrality program in general, but it admitted that if its applicaion to Italy and Ethiopia were removed, it would have no objection.

Such arguments revealed that the new neutrality program is taken by these practical analysts as lining up the United States with the sanctionist powers. This would seem to meet the arguments of the supporters of collective action, at least as far as the present crisis goes.

With the Sons of Italy was an interesting—and, it is suspected, brand-new—organization called the League for American Neutrality. Peter Sabbatino of New York told the committee that the proposed bill was "just what the British Prime Minister would suggest, if he appeared before the meeting." He asserted confidently—more confidently than friends of the League of Nations do—that "the Great Britain-dominated League was simply waiting for the bill to pass before putting on the oil embargoes."

Forced to Retract

"I do not believe that the United States should write an insurance policy for the British Empire," he continued. With Mr. Sabbatino were Judge Frank Leveroni of Boston, Andrew Cassasa of Revere, Mass., Dr. John Rossi of Utica, N. Y., and Judge Eugene V. Allessandri of Philadelphia. They argued that application of the neutrality policy would be unfair to the present belligerents, since it would prevent them from stocking up on American wargoods prior to the entry of other powers, which can continue their buying in the meantime. Judge Leveroni disagreed with his colleagues in favoring an embargo applied to all belligerents in case other countries get into the Italo-Ethiopian conflict.

Mr. Cassasa ran into conflict with the committee when he asserted that the United States was not neutral in the present conflict, and that Secretary Hull had written the League of Nations in approval of sanctions. Being unable to substantiate this statement with documents, after committee protest, he retracted it.

Meantime, the State Department's mail has reached record proportions, with evidently mimeographed protests from Italo-Americans. Most of the protests are worded thus:

"I protest against American association with League of Nations sanctions activities. I protest against statements of members of the present Administration in Washington showing co-operation with the schemes of the British Government as regards sanctions and embargoes. I protest against our Government meddling with European sanctions and embargo policies."

The White House secretaries said today they had received none of the petitions, though many going to the State Department are marked: "To President F. D. Roosevelt."

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TO promote street and highway safety there is need for more than public lamentation. It needs the conscientious observance of common-sense practices of driving and walking—practices that are founded on the simple truth that *haste breeds accidents.*
It needs the impartial, continuous, intelligent efforts of police and courts to enforce traffic laws, and the whole-hearted support of the public in behalf of such action. In the maintenance of enforcement agencies the *public is paying* for protection to life and property, whether that protection is secured or not.
A few cities can boast of substantial progress in automobile accident prevention. In these communities, speed limits are enforced, traffic lights and other protective devices and measures are respected, and widespread "fixing" of arrest tickets has become a thing of the past.
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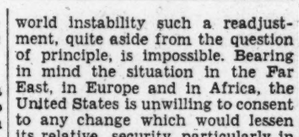
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Arliss and Irene Castle Join In Fight to Ban Vivisection

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—Two persons who have attained fame in the theatrical world but in their success have not forgotten so-called "dumb animals," described vivisection as useless and cruel here yesterday at an international conference for the investigation of vivisection.

George Arliss, whose voice came by telephone from London and was rebroadcast to the conference through a public address system, reported that the antivivisection movement has never been more active. Mrs. Irene Castle McLaughlin, of Chicago, urged the delegates to offer the medical profession an alternative to induce them to end their practice of experimenting on animals.

Sponsor New Bill

The conference was composed of 144 humane societies which are sponsoring the Frazier-Quinn bill to prohibit experiments on living dogs in the District of Columbia. Delegates were present from Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, New Jersey, Cleveland and Chicago.

"I do not believe that the practice of vivisection, better known as animal experimentation, has contributed anything of value to medical science," Mr. Arliss told his American audience. "Vivisection is as out-of-date as the oxcart and it ought to be abandoned at once in favor of a more humane, a more scientific, a more useful method of research."

The British actor reported evidence that the public is waking up to the "evils of certain vaccines" and described the antivivisection movement as more active than ever. He introduced the Duchess of Hamilton, who added her endorsement to the cause.

Chicago's Record

Describing her dog refuge in Chicago, Mrs. McLaughlin charged that her city is the stronghold of the vivisectionists. Medical laboratories there are permitted to take from the city pound up to 1000 dogs a month, described by Mrs. McLaughlin as the "personal pets of the poor." She held that the "medical profession is the only one that benefits by this outrageous dole."

"I injected myself into this quarrel," she explained, "on the basis of reports of young doctors and medical internes who were all too frightened to do anything about it because the American Medical Association does close down on them and ruin their chances.

"The doctors do not want the people to know what happens in the laboratory," she declared, after explaining that she herself was the daughter of a physician.

Substitute Proposed

Mrs. McLaughlin told the antivivisectionists that they have a long, uphill fight ahead and advised them to offer the medical profession some other means of experimentation as a substitute for animals. She suggested plants, but said she knew some people believe that plants too, suffer.

Presiding officer at the conference was Dr. C. Ernest Smith, rector of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, where President Roosevelt attends. The germ theory was attacked by Robert R. Logan, for 24 years president of the American Anti-Vivisection Society, who declared that it is futile to "search for health in bodies of tortured animals." The medical profession, by upholding innoculation and operations many times take away the chances of recovery that "nature has put there," he contended.

Branded as Racket

Declaring that the profession becomes a "racket" when it goes to the police department and seeks to use force to dictate what a man shall do with his own body, Mr. Logan urged the delegates to "fight this racket with wholesome living and common sense that will do away with the atmosphere of hurry, fear, struggle and worry which is causing all these diseases to spring up everywhere."

Dr. William Howard Hay, cure-by-diet advocate, addressed the conference by telephone from Florida, declaring that every achievement of the medical profession today could have been accomplished without vivisection. Representative James L. Quinn (D) of Pennsylvania, sponsor of the conference's bill, said he thought opposition to the movement was the result of public ignorance as to the extent to which cruelties are carried out in laboratories. A day and night dog rescue service being conducted by the Washington Herald was described by Mrs. Eleanor Patterson, editor of the paper and sponsor of the plan.

Italy's Position In Austria Shows Steady Loosening

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Jan. 15 — Progressive weakening of Italy's diplomatic position, owing to the conflict with the League and Ethiopia, is resulting in a gradual loosening of the bonds binding Austria to her southern neighbor.

When Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg ousted his chief Fascist rival Major Emil Fey last October, it was expected, in view of his known pro-Italian proclivities, that he would get still closer in under Premier Mussolini's wing. The contrary, however, is happening. At Christmas an extensive amnesty was granted to Austrian Socialists and National Socialists, portending in the opinion of most authorities an attempt to widen the basis of the Government, which for some time has rested on the slenderest possible foundation of popular support.

Get Closer to Czechs

Meanwhile in the international sphere a definite rapprochement is being sought with Czechoslovakia, where Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria will pay a formal visit on Thursday.

Similarly, in the economic sphere, while Austria's refusal to join in the League sanctions against Italy brought business to certain trades, British creditors have refused to postpone certain interest payments now due—much to Austria's embarrassment. Moreover a number of British commercial houses are stated to have canceled their contracts with Austrian firms because Austria is not applying sanctions against Italy.

As regards the internal situation there is still a considerable amount of dissatisfaction below the surface, but outwardly all is calm. Most observers believe that unrest will smolder until the Government establishes a closer understanding with Germany which many Austrians desire. Although relations with that country are now described as correct, there are no signs of a political rapprochement.

The Italian Government is bringing pressure to bear on the Austrian Government to suppress the South Tyrolean organization in Innsbruck, on the grounds that this body is disseminating untrue reports about the number of deserters from the Italian Army crossing the Austrian frontier, the Monitor is reliably informed.

Other Deserters

While stories of mass desertions are discredited here as the work of Austrian "Nazis" trying to propagandize against Italy, it is fully established that a considerable number of refugees have crossed Italy's northern frontiers. The latest reliable statistics, based on figures issued by the Austrian and German Governments, published at the beginning of the year gave a total of 1650 from the South Tyrol alone.

It is also known that many deserters have entered Yugoslavia. Exact totals are hard to establish, estimates varying from 1500 to 15,000.

The Austrian Government announced yesterday that the movements of Italian refugees—described as "not numerous"—are free and that no concentration camp is being established.

The South Tyrol is purely Austrian land given to Italy in 1918 as reward for having fought on the side of the allies. The population there is bitterly opposed to Fascism and Italian domination and hopes as a result of the African War that Italy will be so weakened that it can be forced to restore this territory to Austria—or to Germany.

The critical situation in Austria is more fully described in an article by Lothrop Stoddard, entitled "A Ghost of Empire Walks," in today's Magazine Section.

Puerto Rico Mobs Kill Several

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Jan. 15 (AP)—A policeman and a child were killed yesterday and another policeman wounded seriously in mob disorders at Morocis. A number of persons were reported wounded and some killed in gun fights in other parts of the island.

Asks Greater Opportunity for Women

Wide World

Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam

Famous Flier Addresses Air Conference as Part of Her New Duties at Purdue University

A Woman in the News

Miss Earhart Interests Youth in Promise of Fool-Proof Planes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 15—Searching for Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam at a Los Angeles airport recently, a reporter was told: "See that big crowd of kids down there? Well, she's in the center of it."

Mrs. Putnam was found in the midst of an impromptu lecture on aviation to perhaps the first class in junior aviation taught in this country.

The children had flocked to the airport daily to view the Earhart plane and one of the sportsmanpilots Howard Hughes, who had just broken a world speed record.

"They asked so many and such intelligent questions," she laughed, "that I felt it was really worth while to give them the fundamentals of how a plane works and to describe the different parts.

Air-Conscious

"Children, you know, are very much 'up' on things aeronautical," she continued. "They know more about planes generally than their parents and are right on their toes to learn more. I never had such an eager and enthusiastic audience."

Then with great seriousness she turned to the future of aviation, one of her favorite discussions.

"Young people are the pilots, mechanics and air personnel of the future," she said, "and we who foresee the next generation traveling almost entirely by air, know that their interest is not to be scoffed at.

"I foresee the day when trains will carry only heavy freight and perhaps large bodies of people who are going somewhere together. But for the individual traveler and the mail, planes will fill the bill."

Plane in Every Garage

She also visualized almost every business man as the owner of a small, cheap, easy-to-fly and "fool-proof" plane, with which the government bureau of aeronautics is experimenting today.

"These planes for 'dubs' as I term them," she smiled, leaning against the side of her long sleek plane, "are my hobby today. In one of these new-type planes a person doesn't have to learn to fly. The planes fly themselves. Of course, I mean by that, that only a few hours' instruction would be necessary. And the day is coming when we can fold up the wings of our planes upon landing and taxi up the street to our garages."

Then with a wave to the surrounding hero-worshiping youngsters, she and the reporter turned back into the hangar.

After a moment's silence the woman who has flown the Atlantic and a stretch of the Pacific, to say nothing of the United States and Latin America, mused to herself: "Well, it's no wonder those boys and girls are interested when such vital developments for their future are in progress."

Opportunities for Women Growing—Next Step Called Fair Wage

Amelia Earhart would like to see a higher degree of actual opportunity for women in jobs they are fitted to do. With this end in view she recently settled down at Purdue University for a month's visiting counselorship in careers for women.

She has had her own ups-and-downs—no pun intended—in the aviation business, but she has worked for a sand and gravel company (hauling gravel in a truck), done social service and designed clothes and luggage. Hence, she is not undertaking to theorize on something she knows nothing about.

It is axiomatic that you don't get along very fast, trying to bring something about, if you don't know much about the matter in hand. In her vacation from adventurous flying, which meant several months with her plane in the hangar for the most part, Miss Earhart "boned up" for her work at Purdue. The day she rapped for the class to come to order, she said, "The field of careers for women is broadening so much that the opportunity for employment upon graduation is better than ever before."

Erases Boundary

That sounds like a large statement. But it was amplified by Miss Earhart thus: "I refer to the increasing recognition of women as persons, and the erasing of boundary lines between men's and women's work. As tasks tend to be allotted on the basis of individual aptitude and ability, more women will have opportunity where now they are stopped by legislation, lack of training and traditional barriers."

While Miss Earhart was expressing such confidence in the eventual outcome of a matter of paramount interest to her, announcement was being made of the establishment of a course in aviation at Lake Erie College, Painesville, Ohio, women's college, and the appointment of Phillip A. Meinke, well-known pilot, as instructor.

From Miss Earhart's point of view there is something distinctly wrong with that picture, because there are many hundreds of licensed women pilots in the United States from whom to choose a qualified instructor.

Example

One of the best exhibits of female prowess is Miss Earhart herself. She flew the Atlantic once as "interested ballast." She flew the Atlantic once again, solo, piloting a single-motored land plane. She flew the Pacific from the Hawaiian Islands to California, likewise in a single-motored land plane. She has flown from Mexico to New York nonstop, California to New York nonstop.

The point she makes, however, is not that all women are capable of doing such things simply because she did them. For that matter, not all men are capable of doing what Kingsford-Smith or Lindbergh or Balchen did. But the point is that on the merits of their individual capacity to stand and deliver, women should be given equal chance and equal pay, she said. Recently Miss Earhart met a manufacturer of airplanes who was delighted to be in a position to point out to her that he had many women employed in his factory. But when he was asked how much they were being paid, he became embarrassed.

Miss Earhart is on an extended lecture tour. She will probably tell some stories of her own Mexican flight, but she is apt to have some things to say on public opinion with respect to hastening the equal opportunity and equal pay for women in fields where they are equipped to produce.

Stabilized Finances To Greet Legislators In British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The British Columbia Legislature will meet on Feb. 25 for the most important session in recent times. If the Government's present plans mature, the session will see the provincial budget balanced and the Government's finances stabilized for the future. This expectation is based on a proposed national refunding of provincial debts and consequent large savings in interest and sinking fund charges.

The success of this program would assure the Province of a balance in its capital as well as in its current budget.

The most controversial piece of legislation to be introduced at the session will be a compulsory health insurance act against which there is strong opposition, particularly from the business community.

As usual, the session will be troubled by liquor problems as the liquor interests' policies make a supreme effort to introduce the sale of beer and wines into British Columbia eating places.

Should Canadian marketing laws be rejected by the Canadian Supreme Court before the provincial assembly adjourns, the session may pass a new provincial marketing act to replace these federal statutes.

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British Cancel Theater Tax On Plays of Stage Society

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The British Government has now officially recognized that modern plays, as well as classical performances, have a direct cultural significance. It has been announced that, beginning with the present season, the presentations of the Incorporated Stage Society are to be no longer subject to the entertainment tax which, first imposed on theaters and cinemas and other amusements during the World War, has not been repealed.

The Stage Society is, so far as Britain is concerned, a unique institution; its work has influenced dramatic development all over the world. Founded 36 years ago, it was the first organization to present many of the early plays of Shaw, and it introduced Chekhov to England, helping to provide an international audience for a playwright whose work and technique have exerted a wide influence both in Europe and America.

Won Popular Approval

Its aim is to give production to modern works which would not, from their very nature, stand much chance of production in the commercial theater. Occasionally, however, it has in this way selected plays that have later proved very popular with the ordinary public. But for the Stage Society it is possible that Sherriff's "Journey's End" and Van Druten's "After All" would never have reached the general public.

The British Government has in other ways recently given encouragement to the art of drama. The Old Vic and Sadler's Wells theaters, which, for nine months out of twelve, present Shakespeare, opera, and ballet, have also been freed from entertainment tax.

By arrangement with the Office of Works, Mr. Sydney Carroll each summer gives Shakespearean performances in Regent's Park. Until Mr. Carroll gained permission, nothing of this kind had ever been done before.

Changed Attitude Shown

These incidents are considered here to show a changing attitude toward the theater on the part of the Government. They form the first occasions on which a British Government has actively encouraged the drama.

The Government has, however, long connected itself with the theater, exercising a firm control over all public performances. In 1737, in consequence of a supposed lampoon on the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Walpole, in an opera of Gay's a system of stage censorship was introduced.

As a result of this, every theatrical entertainment designed for public performance since that date has to be approved by a Government official, though works written earlier than that are not subject to this ruling.

National Theater Fund

Theater workers are not yet satisfied with what the Government has done for the drama. Lord Lytton is appealing for £350,000 with which to build a National Theater, and to this sum £150,000 collected before the World War is ready to be added.

The demand for a National Theater is of long standing. Matthew Arnold pleaded for one in 1880, and soon afterward was supported by Shaw, Henry Arthur Jones, Irving, and Pinero.

A circular was recently sent round to prominent persons asking their views, and public men ranging from Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, to Sir Robert Hadfield, prominent industrialist, from the Archbishop of York to Mr. P. G. Wodehouse, the novelist, declared themselves in favor of a National Theater.

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Political Insights

'Keep Roosevelt In and the Gang Out' Is Farley's Slogan in Naming 'Big Business and Bankers' as the 1936 Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—Taking his cue from President Roosevelt's Jackson Day dinner address before the national democracy and the hearings before the Senate Munitions Committee, James A. Farley, Democratic national chairman, sees the big business and banking fraternity of "Manhattan, Pittsburgh and Chicago" as the 1936 issue, and charges them with intent predatory to "re-establish" the governmental oligarchy he holds they maintained in the United States "before the crash."

To Mr. Farley they are "unprincipled brigands" who have "now brazenly assumed the language as well as the methods of racketeers," and he went into one of the wealthiest Republican bailiwicks in the East—Westchester County, which lies at Manhattan's north—to give to them in his own terms last night the plea Edward F. Hutton, General Foods executive, made to business leaders some weeks ago to "gang up" on the New Deal.

Path to Revolution

It was the "gangsters" of industry and finance, Mr. Farley said, who were "now turning on the Government which saved them when they could not save themselves," but it was only necessary to turn to the French and Russian upheavals, he warned, to show that such privileges as they controlled for their small coterie were "the golden path to revolution." The thing that was making the Roosevelt Administration "one of the most significant and stupendous in all history," he continued, was that its reforms touched every element in the nation out of knowledge that every element had suffered from wrongs.

"The war against depression has been won," he said, "but the forces which have so successfully attained this victory cannot yet be demobilized because we are faced with another enemy—an enemy who would snatch the fruits of our victory and use them to undermine again the foundations on which we are striving to build a permanent prosperity. These are the ones who would 'gang up' on the Government.

"There is only one answer:

"Keep Roosevelt in—and keep the gang out."

Free Press Pressed

Not only the great radio systems but "that portion of the public press which senses the fact that they owe their readers uncolored presentation of the news" came in for praise by the Democratic political field chief, whose address was radiocast throughout the State, to New England and Detroit.

The "self-professed gangsters of big business," who governed the United States under the Republican regime of the '20's, according to Mr. Farley, and "are still in possession of practically all the material power which they built up when the public at large was holding the bag," were the people who today "are crying out they can solve the problems of unemployment." They could not bring about this miracle of much-desired economic balance today, Farley continued any more than they were able to do in 1930, '31 and '32, because "they are still without a plan."

Obstructionists

"Their stock in trade is talk," he said. "They are obstructionists, bent only on destruction, and in their stupidity they are blind to the gains that have been made by logical government."

Those who would "now gang up on the Government," he said, were in 1933 hoarding their gold, hiding through fear in the recesses of their castles or "fleeing from our shores like rats from a sinking ship."

Canada's Lumbermen Meet Next Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Lumbermen from the United States and Canada will gather in Montreal, Feb. 4 and 5, for the annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association. One of the features of the convention will be a report on the work done in Great Britain by K. G. Fensom, timber trade commissioner for eastern Canada.

Ethiopian Cross Sold

A processional silver cross brought from Abyssinia by Sir Robert Napier's expedition in 1867 was sold for $100 in London.

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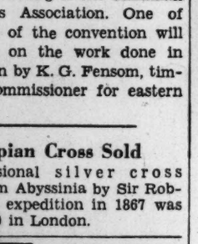

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165-18 JAMAICA AVENUE

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
320 CENTRAL AVENUE, Corner Griffith Street

NEWARK, N. J.
82 MARKET STREET, S. W. Cor. Washington St.

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352 SOUTH SALINA ST., Two doors North of Loew's State Theatre

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233 FIFTH AVENUE, Between Wood and Market

Kenya Unrest Brings Appeal For Home Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

Europeans more security than they have hitherto enjoyed in the highland areas.

Are Europeans Strong Enough?

In regard to the farmers' main demand, namely "to be recognized as the men who have built up the prosperity of Kenya and who are therefore entitled to rule it," there are weighty arguments on both sides. The question resolves itself into whether or not the European element is yet numerous and strong enough to claim successfully rights that have been accorded by Britain to corresponding but, as a rule, much more numerous white settlers similarly placed elsewhere. The Europeans' claim is strongly opposed by the Indian element, itself highly organized and including a number of able men. It is also arguable that the Africans are advantaged by continuing at least for some time longer, under the existing system of bureaucratic government from London.

The farmer's case is stronger where it concerns the currency policy that Britain has imposed. Here the complaint is that the interests of the Kenya planter have been sacrificed to those of the money-lending classes in London.

As the planter sees the situation he has to produce "three times as much again as five years ago" in order to pay his taxes.

This, he claims, has been brought about partly by unnecessarily high taxation, but much more by increase in the purchasing power of the currency. The last named factor, he says, has enhanced the burden of all long-standing debts, the interest and amortization on which have ultimately to be paid in goods and services.

Others Have Suffered

Kenya is not alone in this position. It is now generally agreed that the entire sterling area throughout the world has suffered similarly though in differing degree, owing to the heavy fall that has taken place since the war, in all commodity prices as expressed in pounds.

In the case of Britain itself, wholesale prices at present are roughly only half of what they were in 1920. In the case of Australia and New Zealand a disastrous fall in prices has been at least partially counterbalanced by local currency devaluation to the extent of 25 per cent below sterling. But in that of Kenya, extraordinary as it may seem, the purchasing value of the currency has actually been maintained even above that of sterling. This is the more remarkable since Kenya, like Australia and New Zealand, but unlike Britain, is a debtor country as opposed to being a creditor country. Its producing classes therefore, have been exceptionally hard hit. For the debtor country loses what the creditor one gains by the writing up of the real value of what is owed.

What happened to the Kenya currency may have been partly accidental, and partly because the local planter did not at first realize what was happening, but the results are no less serious on that account.

Changed Currency

Kenya both before and during the World War, had the same currency as India, namely that of the rupee. This currency, after being maintained steadily at 15 to the pound for a number of years, became subjected in early post-war days to violent fluctuation. In February 1921 the British Government decided to change the currency of Kenya from the rupee to sterling. The rupee was then at 10 to the pound and the Kenya currency was put upon a sterling basis at that entirely temporary ratio, being 50 per cent above that of normal prewar years. This ratio proved so impossible for trade in India that in that country the rupee was subsequently devalued to its present level of 13 1-3 to the pound. This left India in a bad enough position since its normal sterling exchange was 15 to the pound, a rate much less unfavorable to the exporter. In that of Kenya, even this partial relief was denied. Kenya is thus today still upon the 1921 ratio of 10 rupees to the pound.

All those of its debts, mortgages and other fixed liabilities which date from before February 1921, were commuted at this rate into the present Kenya currency of "shillings," of which there are 20 to the pound. The rupee in fact was merely called 2s. This was all very well so long as 2s. would purchase the same amount as the rupee. But it became a very different matter when this purchasing power was doubled and trebled.

The Kenya planter thus now finds himself in the position of having to repay half as much again as if his currency had retained its prewar relation to sterling, and two or three times as much as if sterling values generally were at early postwar levels. The hardship of this, so far as long-standing liabilities are concerned, is great.

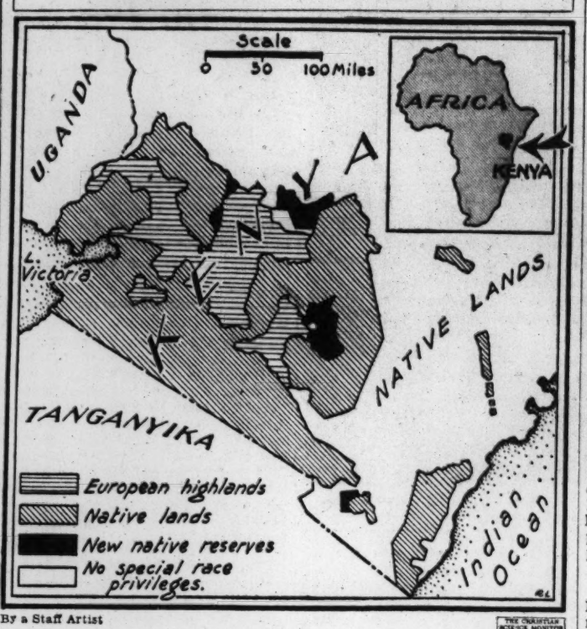
On the other hand, it is a hardship not easily remedied after the lapse of the 14 years that have gone by since it was inflicted. The planters, it is claimed, ought to have cried out sooner. This is because debts subsequently contracted have been upon the new basis.

The British Government has thus held that it is best upon the whole to refuse the planters' present demand. The official view indeed, is that any other course would be nothing less than "to tamper with the currency."

The Government also holds that although the Kenya planter may suffer heavily for the time being, nevertheless prices at last have begun to rise substantially with the result that economic conditions in the colony are upon the mend and will soon be better if only patience be exercised.

The question is how long can the planter wait?

Where Whites Seek Self-Rule



By a Staff Artist

Kenya

British Colony in Eastern Equatorial Africa Has an Area of 224,960 Square Miles. For Administrative Purposes It Is Divided Into Four Provinces and Three Extra-Provincial Districts

Curbs Suggested On Supreme Court At Farm Hearing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—While constitutional reform of the Supreme Court was being surveyed, the Senate Agriculture Committee was reporting favorably Representative Marvin Jones's (D) Texas bill for a domestic allotment system in conjunction with soil conservation.

The Jones bill, resembling in some measure plans favored by the Administration, would authorize loans not exceeding $300 to farmers for co-operating in the crop production program, or on proof they are not injuring the program.

Meantime, yesterday Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, was telling his weekly radio audience of farmers that he was "not at all sure that I agree on the soundness or practicability" of all points contained in the resolution of farm leaders adopted under his auspices last week. He was taken to refer to proposals for stimulus of farm exports.

Aid for AAA Workers

And Comptroller General J. R. McCarl ruled that the unused remainder of $100,000,000 originally appropriated for AAA administrative purposes may be used for any purpose not specifically voided by the Supreme Court decision. That promises the continuance of jobs for about 6000 employees of the AAA in Washington.

But the day's most forthright news in the farm field came from the Senate committee. Senator George W. Norris (R), Nebraska, who has already fathered one constitutional amendment—the only living American to have sponsored single-handedly such an amendment, and thus almost unique in the nation's history—told the committee:

"I don't believe that if the Supreme Court decision stands we can pass any law to regulate agriculture. I hate to say it, but it seems to me that the only thing we can do is to pass a law taking away jurisdiction of the lower courts."

Another Proposal

His proposal resembles a measure introduced in the House yesterday by Representative John A. Martin (D), of Colorado. Later, Senator Norris added that another means of obtaining temporary relief for agriculture might be by passing a law requiring a unanimous decision of the Supreme Court to invalidate an act of Congress.

E. H. Everson of South Dakota, president of the Farmers' Union, urged enactment of the Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Bill, and told the committee that Congress had power under the Interstate Commerce clause of the Constitution to regulate farm prices.

Taber Blames Government

L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange, said it was the fault of the Government that the AAA was declared unconstitutional.

Contrariwise, Edward A. O'Neal, president of the Farm Bureau Federation, urged Congress to pass a measure impounding processing taxes to protect the Government. He said:

"I want you to know the farmers of the country are stirred up. They are looking to you to help them. I think we can beat the decision of the Supreme Court."

E. E. Kennedy of Kankakee, Ill., secretary of the National Farmer's Union, said his organization favored protection of the American market for the American farmer. He insisted that Congress has the power to regulate agriculture.

Thatcher's Views

H. W. Thatcher, for the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, told the committee that states had attempted to regulate grain 19 years ago. "The Supreme Court," he added, "said then that it was not a state matter. Now we have the AAA operated by the Federal Government but thrown out by the same court."

Farm Views

Such was the symposium of farm views that passed before the Senate committee.

The Jones bill, calling for $40,000,000 in loans to farmers, would authorize advances to farmers not exceeding $300, backed by a first lien on crops.

Out of this grist, plus directive aid from the executive departments, new farm legislation is expected shortly to emerge.

Experts Declare Bonus Baby Bonds Mean Inflation

(Continued from Page 1)

Morgenthau testimony has caused a furor. Senator Couzens himself was one of the two members of the committee to vote against the bonus. He opposes it, because he does not think the Treasury can stand it, or that it is equable. And he let the cat out of the bag when he repeated Mr. Morgenthau's testimony.

Senator Couzens served notice in advance to the committee that he would not be bound by executive rules of secrecy. But his attitude makes a whole new problem for congressional committee work. What is the use of having executive sessions at all, it is asked, if a congressman is going to tell what happened after the session is over?

Provides Strong Argument

On the other hand, the picture of the country's growing debt that Mr. Morgenthau carried to Capitol Hill, and that Senator Couzens divulged, made what is felt to be a strong argument against immediate payment.

The second development is briefer and concerns merely Mr. Morgenthau's own position in the Cabinet. The testimony shows that Mr. Morgenthau had no recommendation to make, either for or against the bonus.

Shrugged Off Responsibility

He took the singular position that it was none of his business, as the head of the Treasury, to take sides on a measure that would cost the Treasury vast sums of money.

This has been Mr. Morgenthau's attitude on every major fiscal problem that has taken him to a congressional committee, and marks a radical departure from his predecessors and the theory of the Cabinet in American public life.

So far as the theory goes it is that members of the Cabinet formulate theories while the undersecretariat carry them out. Mr. Morgenthau reveals himself again as taking little part in the former processes.

Presidential Puppet

He is, what in Great Britain would be merely a member of the undersecretariat. The responsibility for formulating or advocating policies he shuns. Congress is not quite sure whether it likes the attitude.

It is amazingly different from that taken by Ogden Mills, Secretary of the Treasury under Hoover. To Congress, Mr. Morgenthau appears a talented financial executive, but little more than a messenger boy for the President on policy formulation.

That the new bonus bill means a form of inflation, of an extent that is yet to be determined, is now generally taken for granted in the capital, despite all declarations to the contrary by its advocates.

First Effect Stimulating

At any rate, its result will be inflationary, it is asserted. Mr. Morgenthau told the committee yesterday the bonus payment would add $2,000,000,000 to the public debt, and that the Treasury would be forced to borrow $11,300,000,000 before June 30, 1937. The public debt would reach a total of $36,500,000,000 or more, by the end of next fiscal year, it is believed.

However serious the bonus may be to the balanced budget, the temporary effect is likely to be stimulating to business, particularly to certain branches.

The Tender Spot

Where the bonus brings an inflationary light into the picture is in the proposed method of payment, by the so-called 3 per cent baby bonds of $50 denomination in the hope that some $500,000,000 of these bonds will be kept by veterans till 1945, for investment.

Something between $1,000,000,000 and $2,000,000,000, however will be cashed. The bonds will be turned to dollars at the post offices. This will be new money, and it will be new money put into banks, into circulation, and into goods by millions of ex-soldiers and their families, that means a spurt to business.

Will Be Spending Spree

More automobiles and washing machines bought, the consumption of goods, the payment of debts, stimulation of other business, and in general easy money and "good times."

Just how far this will carry nobody can guess. It ought to mean the start of another spending boom, a good many commentators think, and certainly a momentary impetus to business revival, already fully in evidence.

Just what will happen when the stick falls off the skyrocket nobody can tell. For the time being big bonus payments ought to mean "good times."

Bonus Travels Rocky Road

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 15

The following is a brief history of the bonus since its introduction to Congress in 1919:

1919—A $60 discharge bonus for all service men, provided in a rider to the Internal Revenue Act.

1920—Bill passed House but died in Senate when revenue-raising provisions eliminated in committee.

1922—Passed both houses but vetoed by President Harding because did not provide necessary revenue. House overrode veto, but Senate sustained the President.

1924—Bill for payment of bonus in 1945 passed by Senate over President Coolidge's veto. The House previously had overridden veto.

1927—Amended bill to allow veterans to secure loans on adjusted compensation certificates.

1931—President Hoover's veto overridden in both houses as amendment passed allowing veterans to borrow 50 per cent of certificates' face value.

1932—Immediate cash payment bill passed House, but defeated in Senate.

March 22, 1933—Patman bill passed House. A new money bill. Died in committee.

1934—Although appendaged to three different measures as amendments, bonus failed passage.

May 7, 1935—Patman bill passed Senate, 55-33—previously met House approval—but on May 23, President Roosevelt vetoed the bill. The House overrode the veto, 322-98. But the Senate failed by two votes to gain the necessary two-thirds majority.

This defeated bill, backed by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, provided:

1. Immediate full payment of certificates with interest to 1945.
2. Refunded interest on loans obtained against certificates by veterans since Oct. 1, 1931. And added $60 in addition to aggregate based on number of days in army service.

Its total cost estimated at $3,661,000,000. Amount to be raised to finance it—by printing of "greenbacks"—$2,201,000,000.

Jan. 11, 1936—Vinson (Fred M., Kentucky) bonus bill passed House by vote of 355-59.

House Ways and Means Committee estimated $1,282,000,000 in cash necessary to finance it. No means provided to raise the cash.

This bill would make the 1935 matured face value of the certificates their present value.

The bill provides:

1. Veterans could draw their bonuses in cash immediately.
2. Or veterans could let interest accumulation until 1945 at compound interest at 3 per cent.
3. All accrued interest in the loans obtained in past by veterans to be cancelled without refund of interest previously paid by borrowing veterans.

Sent to Senate Jan. 11, 1936.

Compromise bill proposed by Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, April 17, 1935, dug out of files, enlarged, and new Harrison, Byrnes, Steiwer, and Clark compromise bonus bill submitted to Senate Finance Committee.

Jan. 14, 1936—"Baby Bond Bonus Bill" approved by Finance Committee 15—2.

Estimates $2,491,000,000 necessary to finance certificates.
Bill provides:

Bonus to be paid with an issue of nontransferable baby bonds in denominations of $50 and $100. Could be cashed immediately by veterans at any post office. May be retained, as to carry 3 per cent interest to run 10 years.

Both these bills have been backed by Ray Murphy, national commander of the American Legion, James E. Van Zandt, national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and by the Disabled Veterans of the World War.

Soviet Military Gets 80 Per Cent Boost

(Continued from Page 1)

an ample supply of such planes is under construction.

Military expenditures approximate almost one fifth of the annual budget, which totals 78,500,000,000 rubles. Large additional sums are budgeted for strengthening transport and other branches of industry which serve the military.

All of National Income

The budget in Russia is equivalent to the national income. Military expeditures are thus approximately one-half of those for capital investments in the entire national economy.

Dr. Grinko denied rumor that the Soviet currency will be devalued or otherwise manipulated during 1936. Stabilibzation of the ruble at approximately five to the American dollar will therefore be maintained. However, gradual reduction of prices is intimated.

The Commissar of Finance also announced that a large part of the 28,700,000,000 rubles allocated for construction work will go to reconstruction of Moscow and Leingrad.

Will Provides Statue Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15 — A trust fund of $10,000 for the care of two bronze statutes on the University of Pennsylvania campus, including the placing of wreaths on the statutes each Commencement Day, is established in the will of John Cromwell Bell, former Attorney General of Pennsylvania. The statues are those of Dr. Charles C. Harrison and Dr. Edgar F. Smith.

Cause of Plane Crash Killing 17 Is a Mystery

GOODWIN, Ark., Jan. 15 (AP)—Formal investigation of the crash of the Southerner, a transcontinental American Airlines transport plane in which 14 passengers and the crew of three were killed last night, is under way with arrival of J. B. Jayne and B. M. Jacobs from Fort Worth, air-line inspectors for the Department of Commerce. The plane was on the Memphis-Little Rock hop of the regular New York-Los Angeles run.

Officials said the cause of the accident probably never would be known. Two farmers testified to seeing the twin-motored plane descend into the woods shortly before 7:30 p. m. (C. S. T.). A pedestrian said he saw the plane flying low, that the motor didn't sound right, and that it stopped when the plane dipped into the trees.

A veteran pilot, Jerry Marshall, was at the controls. The relief pilot was Glenn Freeland, the stewardess was Miss Perla Gasparini of Fort Worth, Texas. Mr Marshall also was from Fort Worth and Mr. Freeland was from Joplin, Mo.

Modern Inns to Rise on Lonely Isles; Airway's Stepping Stones to Orient

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—Passengers flying to the Orient will soon find two inns on islands in the mid-Pacific where hostels never stood before. They will be on Midway and Wake islands and will be of prefabricated material, which is now en route to these air bases aboard the supply ship North Haven, which steamed from San Francisco on Monday night for the company's Pacific and Oriental bases, it was announced here today.

Demand for passenger service between the United States and the Orient has grown so great that the company's program has been advanced by many months, the announcement says, with the result that facilities for patrons of the air line must be provided. The hotels are expected to be in operation by May 15. They will be complete in every way, the North Haven carrying furnishings and everything needed for the comfort and convenience of passengers stopping at Midway and Wake Islands.

The hotels are especially designed for a tropical climate and will have wide verandas, hot running water, shower baths and electric lights.

The North Haven also carries 250,000 gallons of gasoline for the air bases and a six months' supply of groceries.

In the cargo also is material for aquaria which will be built on each of the islands. Since it is believed that visitors there will be interested in the brilliantly colored fish found in adjacent waters.

Radio Course in Writing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—A course in short-story writing will be taught by radio in a weekly seminar sponsored by Columbia University, it was announced Jan. 11. Authors and critics, including Stephen Vincent Benet, will participate in the broadcasts, which began today over station WOR.

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Newark, 121 Ferry St.	MA 3-9693
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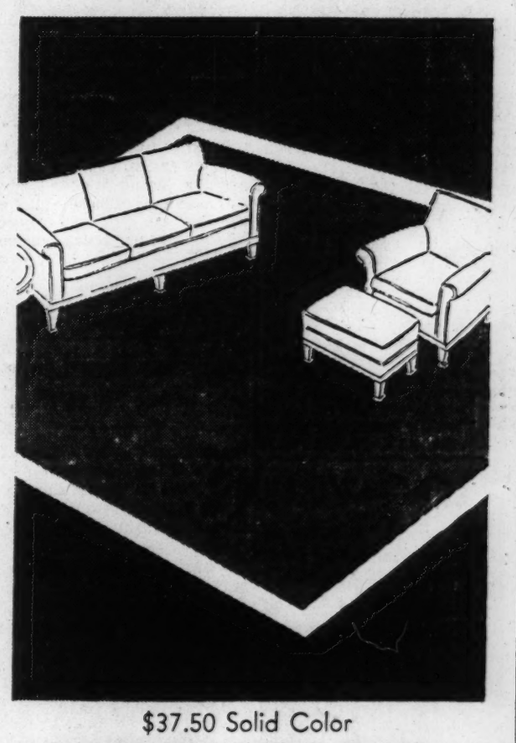
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Federated Women's Clubs See New Fields for Service; Home and Politics in Lead

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 — New challenges for women in the home and in public life were found today by officers of the General Federation of Women's Clubs gathered here for their annual board meeting.

A drive to elect more women to Congress and to State Legislatures and to educate women generally to more intelligent use of the franchise was announced by Mrs. J. D. Atwood of Roswell, New Mexico, chairman of the American citizenship department, while Mrs. Normal N. Hastings of Roslindale, Mass., chairman of the American home department, urged the women to spend more time eliminating friction in their homes and educating their children along spiritual lines.

"Not since the enfranchisement of women has it been so important for them to understand the fundamentals of our Government and the functions of the various branches composing it," Mrs. Atwood said.

Question of Supremacy

Among questions of serious import the electorate must settle through its chosen representatives, she said, is the one whether the Supreme Court has the power under the Constitution to nullify acts of Congress and whether the Constitution should be amended so as to clearly forbid the exercise of such power.

"The satisfactory solution of these questions," Mrs. Atwood declared, "can be accomplished only through intelligent use of the elective franchise. We urge upon women the thoughtful study of these and other problems so that the ballots which they cast will be informed ones."

"That legislative bodies shall be truly representative, we shall strive to increase the number of women holding seats in Congress and in the state legislatures," Mrs. Atwood promised. "We shall encourage qualified women without regard to party affiliation to seek membership in these assemblies."

Stresses Home Training

Mrs. Hastings, on the other hand, contended that the "fate of the world lies in the homes." She declared: "During these days when there is so much turmoil in the world the responsibility of the homemaker is a tremendous task."

She reminded the women that they must set an example for their children and study the "fine art of living together." Are we helping them to realize that excessive smoking and drinking is going to affect our next generation? she asked.

"Our homes should be comfortable, well-lighted, adequately heated, and the meals should be well-balanced, but the food for the soul is just as important as the food for the body," she told the women.

Sees Spiritual Awakening

Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson, who is serving her first year as president of the General Federation, reported that her contacts with clubs in 18,000 miles of travel convinced her that "the thoughts of men are being directed toward a better understanding of that spiritual viewpoint which is inevitably bringing to dawn a new civilization."

A tour of the West Indies and the Canal Zone following the April council meeting of the federation in Miami, Fla., was announced by the President, who described it as "another link with our clubs abroad."

Another field for women's interest recently opened was described to the board by Harold Stein, director of the professional and service projects of the Works Progress Administration. Explaining that the Government is now employing thousands of artists, musicians, actors and writers, Mr. Stein revealed that there is deep concern whether the "white-collar" projects are as valuable to the community as they should be.

Massachusetts Leads Fund

"Are we providing music where it will be listened to and loved? Are we creating a true interest in the theater among groups that had lost all touch with it? Are we putting up murals that succeeding generations will cherish?" he asked.

"This is the point where community leaders like the presidents of women's clubs can be of inestimable service to us and in turn to the community," he declared. "The Government's projects in the arts are for the whole nation, but the nation can receive its full benefit from them only if the community leaders perceive this opportunity and get their communities to take full advantage of it."

Massachusetts is still leading the state federations in contributions to the federation's proposed $1,000,000 foundation fund, Mrs. Edward Dexter Knight, chairman of the board of trustees, reported.

All America Institute Of Labor Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

emigration to the Americas were expressed by Alejandro Unsain, representing the Argentine Government.

"America is a reservoir of European immigration, and our continent offers great possibilities for Europeans to come to work here," Señor Unsain said.

"We hope that the difficulties that weigh upon the world will soon disappear, and that this continuous flow of migration will be resumed. Enterprising men will find in America a rich field for the development of their activities. Here there is a concrete task for the International Labor Office to fulfill, to make an exhaustive study of migration and to include this study in the agenda of the conference.

Equality of Rights

"For if migration is possible in the near future on account of our economic perspectives, it is also possible on account of our solid institutions, which are the basis of our progress. Equality of rights between nationals and foreigners, which is recommended in the Treaty of Versailles, is a reality here. Eleven treaties have been concluded between Argentina and far-distant countries. These treaties testify to this preoccupation. It is a happy coincidence that these treaties have been signed by the present Chancellor, Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, who in 1910, as a national deputy, took the first steps in this direction."

Señor Unsain said the second characteristic of this continent was the suddenness with which it had to face the present difficult problems. He urged maximum flexibility in international labor conventions, for rigidity would raise serious obstacles.

Historical References

The Argentine's speech created record interest. His concluding historical references were specially featured. These were:

"While speaking about social legislation in America, I wish to say something very just about Spain. I want to remind this conference of American states of the marvelous provisions of the 'Leyes de Indias' which were in force in this continent a long time ago. I shall not praise them; you all know them. In 1593, the eight-hour day was established here by these laws.

"In 1611 in Santiago del Estero, under the initiative of Fray Fernando de Trojo and Sanabria, the great men of the country met to establish the minimum wage, at a time when in Europe more than one country was making laws concerning the maximum wage. It seems to me just at this moment to pay a tribute to Spain for her humanitarian legislation, which is very old."

Only Five Exceptions

Miguel Cruchaga, Chilean Foreign Secretary who welcomed the delegates, testified to President Alessandri's interest in social welfare. He mentioned that Chile had ratified 33 International Labor Conventions and with only five exceptions all the ratifications bore President Alessandri's signature.

The Foreign Minister specially emphasized the presence of Mr. Riddell, for Canada. He said amid loud cheers: "Canada is now for the first time taking part in a meeting of Pan American scope. The peoples of America base their highest hopes on Canada's co-operation and welcome her delegation to this family gathering."

Thanked President

Mr. Riddell thanked President Alessandri for the kind words of welcome expressed through his Foreign Minister, and was specially grateful for the references to his own country. As chairman of the Geneva governing body, he said the office had long been desirous of holding a regional conference. Indeed, a resolution had been passed to hold an Asiatic one; but the special invitation from Chile had enabled this to be held first.

The great American interest in social and labor legislation, he continued, was reflected in the fact that during the last two years of the 109 ratifications registered at Geneva from all over the world, 73, or almost 70 per cent, had come from the Americas. There had also been a splendid response to the invitations for the present conference: 20 countries had sent representatives, and they were represented by 53 delegates, 32 technical advisers and two observers.

Social Security

The conference learned from Harold Butler, director of the International Labor Office in Geneva, that recent years of depression had brought unprecedented development of measures of social security.

Especially in the Americas, Mr. Butler declared, the older views toward social legislation have of late been breaking down. Labor laws once were looked upon as a kind of luxury, he said, a mitigation of the economic system in the interests of humanity, which might be permissible when times were good, but were to be discarded in bad times. Social reforms were held opposed to the grim and inexorable operation of economic law.

Meeting in America

Mr. Butler confessed that he had always hoped one day to hold a meeting of at least one of the technical committees in America, as occurred in South Africa some years ago. But he had never dared to hope that a full regional meeting of all the American countries would be convened, such as now had been possible owing to the wide vision and generosity of President Alessandri and the Chilean Government and Congress.

He emphasized that the international organization was non-political, dealing not with the political rivalries and conflicts of interest which divide nations, but with the preoccupation for raising the standards of living and labor of their peoples in which all were bound to share.

Opening Pan-American Labor Conference

Dr. Walter C. Riddell, Canada's Delegate
At Dr. Riddell's Right Is President Alessandri of Chile, and Next to Him Is Foreign Minister Cruchaga

Commonwealth Fund Expends $1,574,025

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—The Commonwealth Fund appropriated $1,574,025 for philanthropic purposes during the past year, according to a report made public Jan. 13. More than two thirds of this amount was devoted to the promotion of health.

A large part of the fund went to the aid of some 300 graduate students from British universities and from the government service throughout the British Empire, to study and travel in the United States. The funds, under the heading of fellowships, provided for two years of study at an American university and for extensive vacation travel in the United States. Returned fellows are scattered from Scotland to New Zealand and many hold important posts in British universities, newspapers, business, and the civil service.

At the close of the fiscal year, Sept. 30, 1935, the invested assets of the Fund had a book value of $41,961,268.45 and a market value of $34,889,649.99.

The directors of the fund are as follows: Edward S. Harkness, president; Malcolm P. Aldrich, Samuel H. Fisher, William M. Kingsley, Robert A. Lovett, George Welwood Murray, and Dean Sage.

Constitution Caravan Starts Southern Tour

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15 (AP)—A motor caravan with an exhibit and equipment to show motion pictures "in defense of the Constitution," sponsored by the Sentinels of the Republic, started southward yesterday after a ceremony at Independence Hall.

Raymond Pitcairn, national chairman of the Sentinels of the Republic, presiding at the ceremony said "this is no partisan question. The Sentinels of the Republic are organized and pledged to maintain the fundamental principles of the American Constitution, to oppose further federal encroachment upon the reserved rights of the states and the individual citizens. Our motor caravan will take our message to hundreds of communities."

Discharge of 10,000 WPA Employees In New York Is Halted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—Stay of his order for the dismissal of 10,000 Works Progress Administration employees here was issued by Victor F. Ridder, works progress chief here today, following a conference with Harry L. Hopkins, Relief Administrator, in Washington yesterday. Mr. Ridder said Mr. Hopkins had assured him the Government was prepared to finance the employment of 238,000 persons on Federal Works Progress projects in New York until July 1, and, therefore, the full reductions he had ordered, when he ruled that 10,000 workers must go, were not necessary. Instead, he added, not more than 2000 names will be cut off the pay rolls.

Mr. Ridder's announcement indicates that the Works Progress Administration here will do no more hiring, at least for the present, and that several thousand persons who had expected to get jobs on federal projects will now be unable to do so. The situation was seen as affecting several thousand unmarried women for whom it had been hoped to obtain employment on white-collar projects, and hundreds of employees who have been dismissed from the Emergency Relief Bureau with the expectation that they would be transferred to the Works Progress Administration. The chief chance of finding employment for the jobless now lies in private employment, it was added.

Change Made in 'Little Supreme Court' As Hughes Gets New 'Right-Hand Man'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP) — A change in the "Little Supreme Court" was confirmed Jan. 12. Richard W. Hogue Jr., now is Chief Justice Hughes's right hand man.

Mr. Hogue succeeded F. R. Kirkham, who resigned to join Pillsbury, Madison & Sutro, San Francisco law firm.

Unlike the "Little Cabinet" or "Little Congress," consisting of chief assistant of executives and legislative leaders, the "Little Supreme Court" seldom is in the public eye.

Its members, however, are highly important to the veteran jurists. They do much of the preliminary reading of voluminous legal papers that are submitted to the justices. They search out the references to dozens of previous opinions and other data listed in each brief.

Usually the "little court" knows how the justices have voted in the important test cases, long before the opinions are written, corrected and delivered to the public.

This confidence has never been violated, veterans familiar with court history said.

Each of the justices is allowed a law clerk and an assistant clerk or secretary, but four of them work with only a clerk.

Mr. Kirkham became chief aide to the Chief Justice a year ago last fall. He formerly was clerk to Justice Sutherland, coming from Utah in 1930.

Mr. Hogue, his successor, was an undergraduate at Yale, received his law degree with honors at Pennsylvania, and later was a fellow at Columbia. Recently he had been associated with the former law firm of Chief Justice Hughes in New York City.

Justices Brandeis and Stone appointed new law clerks at the start of this term as is their custom each year. They name the honor graduates of law schools. T. E. Harris from Columbia is Justice Stone's new helper and David Riesman Jr. of Harvard was named by Justice Brandeis.

Junior League Formed in 1900

The Junior League of the New York College Settlement, organized in 1900 by Miss Mary Harriman, was the nucleus of the Association of Junior Leagues of America.

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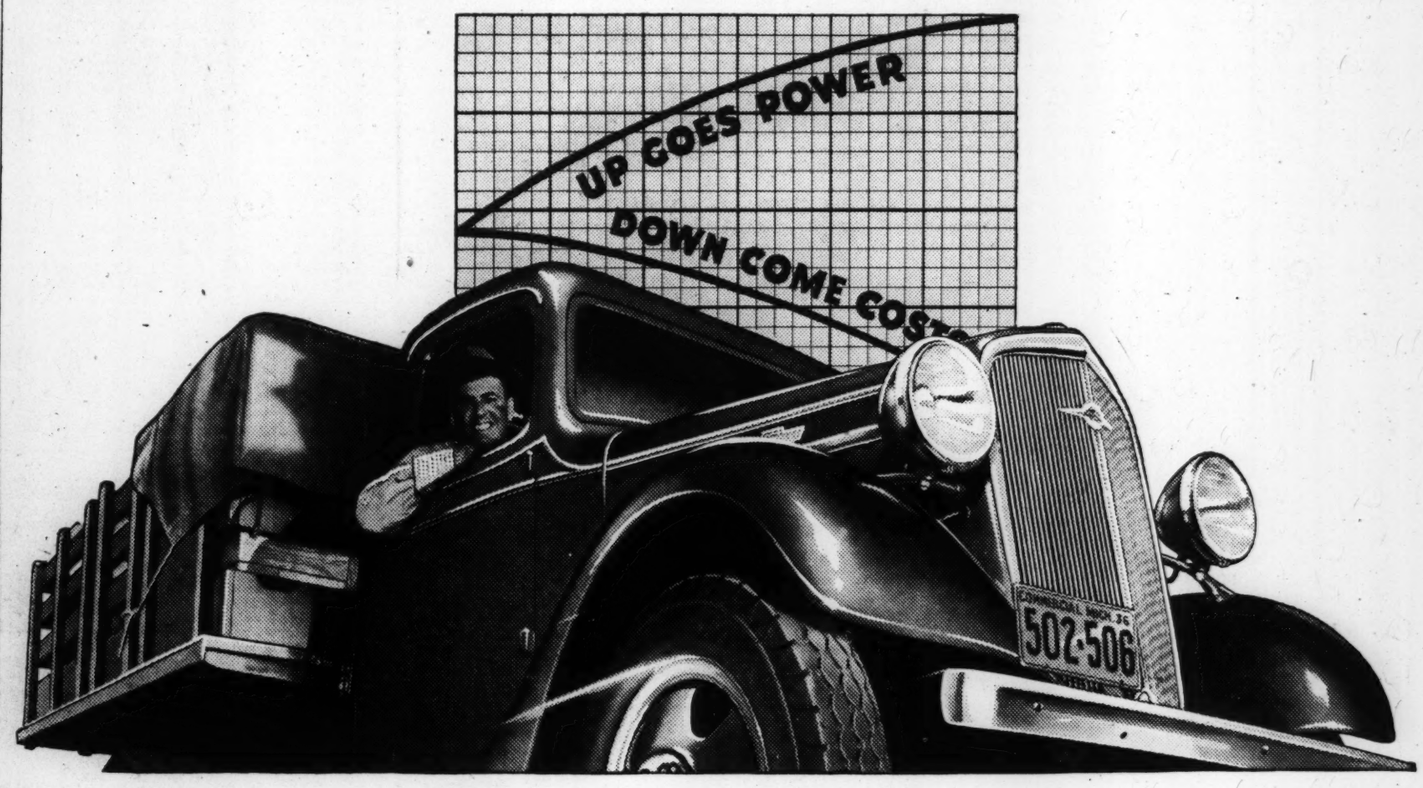

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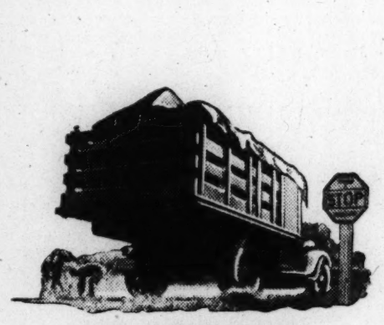

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with clear-vision instrument panel

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YOU are looking at the *most powerful* truck in all Chevrolet history . . . and the *most economical* truck for all-round duty . . . Chevrolet for 1936!

Chevrolet has made three major improvements in these new 1936 Chevrolet trucks: (1) It has increased power. (2) It has reduced operating costs to a new record low. And (3) it has modernized truck design and construction in every important part and feature.

The brakes on these big, husky Chevrolet trucks are *New Perfected Hydraulic Brakes*—the safest ever developed. The engine is Chevrolet's *High-Compression Valve-in-Head Engine*—giving an unmatched combination of power and economy. The rear axle is a *Full-Floating Rear Axle* of maximum ruggedness and reliability. And the cab is a *New Full-Trimmed De Luxe Cab* with clear-vision instrument panel—combining every advantage of comfort and convenience for the driver.

The new Chevrolet line for 1936 includes a truck for every delivery and haulage need . . . and each is a *real truck with full-strength truck-units throughout.*

Buy one or as many as you need, and *up will go power* and *down will come costs* on your delivery or haulage jobs.

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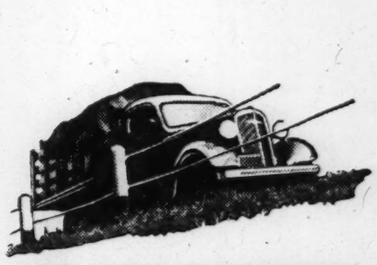

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The lowest financing cost in G.M.A.C. history. Compare Chevrolet's low delivered prices.

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Day Boston... Wagner, Oath, High Costs

(Continued from Page 1)

ground for rejecting it (the preamble). Its rejection left two possible courses; 1. To fight the legality of the rejection in the courts or 2. To accept the decision of the commissioner and ask the repeal of the law as unwise. . . . Since the decision in the first case would be a narrow one . . . wise men have overruled my personal judgment and decided that the latter course is preferable.

"But I believe the matter must be kept before the people, for the ultimate decision in a democracy rests with them."

* * *

Typical of the comments were the following from educational leaders:

Dr. Everett C. Herrick, president of the Andover Newton Theological Seminary: "One cannot help respect these men for the action they have taken. It may not be the wisest way to try to correct this legislative mistake, but it certainly is an honest act."

* * *

Prof. Samuel Eliot Morison of the Harvard History Department: "It is the natural and expected result of the Oath Act which is perfectly futile as far as keeping Communists out is concerned. It only affects people of tender consciences and members of the Society of Friends who are some of the best citizens we have. The only effect of the much vaunted teachers' oath is to throw out a well known economist who is a Quaker and an eminent geologist who served in the World War. The law ought to be promptly repealed and no more measures of compulsory patriotism should be passed."

* * *

Representative Thomas Dorgan of Dorchester, author of the bill: "Those opposing the oath were not wise in the course they took. They should have taken the case to court. They really took upon themselves the power of the legislature by adding to the law."

* * *

Miss Grace I. Woodbury, president of the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation and a Tufts graduate: "I feel it is a great tragedy for the youth of the college to be deprived of the excellent influence and judgment of two such fine teachers as Professor Lane and Professor Winslow. We need just such fine people in our schools and colleges today."

Professod Lane has been at Tufts since 1909, and had considered retiring last summer. He was head of the geology department. Professor Winslow was head of the economics department, a position he assumed in 1929. He was a member of the so-called "Curley brain trust."

Professor Winslow's statement of the case appears on this page.

Watt—Asserts His Right to Oppose Oath Law

A sidelight on the Lane-Wilson resignation occurred at the State House this morning when Representative Dorgan bumped into Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the State Federation of Labor.

Representative Dorgan informed Mr. Watt that he was going to investigate the labor head's right to have appeared in protest to the oath legislation during hearings held last winter.

"I don't see why you entered a fight you had nothing to do with. The Federation of Labor only has a few teachers in its membership," said Mr. Dorgan.

"If you'll look in the records," countered Mr. Watt, "you'll find that in 1933 the convention of the federation voted opposition to an oath of affirmation. Therefore we have the same right to be represented at legislative hearings now as we did then."

Referring to the Tufts affair Mr. Watt declared that Professor Winslow's statement was a very clear summation of the case.

High Costs—Boston's Outside Service Criticized

If one has a fire in his suburban home the Boston fire department will trundle along with all due expedition to quench it. If one should need a policeman Boston probably will have a sufficient complement to send. All this, the Boston Research Bureau concluded today, is nice—but also expensive.

In a three-page answer to the City Council's explanation of why Boston has the highest per capita cost for government of America's 13 largest cities, the bureau today scored extensive services which may be good but which cost more than taxpayers can afford.

The council had pointed out that 34 per cent of those who work in Boston have their residences outside the city limits, yet expect Boston proper to furnish these suburban areas with police and fire equipment in emergencies.

Commenting on the council's assertion that the fact that Boston could borrow money at only .84 of 1 per cent interest indicated the city's financial condition is good, the bureau said that such low interest rates are now a national phenomena, occasioned by financial conditions rather than local ability to pay.

Reardon—Position On School Age Attacked

Attitude of James G. Reardon, Commissioner of Education, toward proposals to raise the compulsory school age limit from 14 to 16 years was under fire from two powerful groups in Boston today.

Charging that Mr. Reardon had no real interest in problems of education, and certainly none in the school age law, Margaret Wiseman, Secretary of the Consumer's League, called upon him to resign today. "One wonders," she commented, "why he was ever appointed."

Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, was likewise caustic in denouncing Mr. Reardon's statement read to the legislative committee on education yesterday. Referring to Mr. Reardon's warning that temporary problems of labor unions should not be settled with permanent laws, Mr. Watt declared: "I am afraid he is a much younger man than we had realized, or he would not have been unaware of the fact that the Massachusetts Federation of Labor has fought for this bill for many long years, just as it successfully fought for other 'selfish' measures, such as the free public school system and free textbooks."

The controversy arose when Mr. Reardon named himself as favoring the petition to raise the school age law but simultaneously sent a statement to the committee which could not be construed except as very unfriendly to the proposal.

He said it would increase educational costs because it would require more teachers and added school buildings.

It was pointed out that the schools have already absorbed some 30,000 children between 14 and 16 who could not obtain jobs during the last few years and it was estimated that only between 3000 and 4000 more would be sent back to classrooms should the measure become law.

"Maybe," observed Mr. Watt today, "Mr. Reardon as commissioner of education feels that a little extra education is a bad thing for children."

Fishing—Fifty Dollars A Day Is Pretty Fair Pay

There may have been some persons around State Street today who still spoke of the good old days of prosperity, but on Atlantic Avenue there was a group of rugged men who were definitely of the opinion that those days are very much in the present. They spoke of receiving pay of $50 a day just by way of backing up their opinions.

Last Friday the Boston steam trawler Ebb, veteran Capt. Michael Shea in command, puffed away from Fish Pier, bound for Georges Banks. Saturday the sea was rough and the men didn't fish. Sunday and Monday they dropped the big nets astern and yesterday had no less than 125,000 pounds of groundfish below hatches. This morning they arrived back at Fish Pier and found a fair fish market awaiting them.

They sold the cargo and when the expenses and owner's and Captain's shares were taken out they had $100 as the share of each man. This was $25 a day for the trip or $50 a day for the two days of actual fishing.

Tom Lawson—A Train Still Bears His Name

Back in 1904 Tom Lawson's name was on most people's lips as they clamored around newsstands for copies of Everybody's Magazine, scooting circulation of that periodical up from 150,000 a month to nearly a million in less than a year. They wanted the last installment of his "Frenzied Finance," which purported to be an exposé of the "system" of high finance.

Lawson was himself described by Mark Sullivan as a "sort of handy man for certain captains of industry." Most of his articles were written at Dreamwold, mammoth estate near Scituate.

Least thing the New York, New Haven & Hartford line could do for such a distinguished commuter, and large shipper was to name its morning train in from the Cape after him.

"Frenzied Finance" is but a memory, Dreamwold has almost disappeared beneath weeds and neglect, but the New Haven doesn't forget. Look on the South Station bulletin board any morning and you will see "660 the Lawson—Plymouth, Duxbury—8:56. On time."

Suspicious—Early Liquor 'Delivery' Halted

When Sergeant Cornelius O'Brien left the Milk Street police station at 1:10 this morning, there was an alert gleam in his eye. That gleam was soon justified. As he made his rounds of Boston's shipping and warehouse district, he noticed a 1½-ton truck backed up to the door of the Golden Rod Brewing Company, an oddity at that hour.

Further investigation showed two barrels of beer and one case of ale on the truck. Sergeant O'Brien entered the open shipping door, found two men rolling out another barrel of beer.

He questioned them. Their answers not satisfying him, he sent for the wagon. Today they are detained at the police station, booked on a suspicious person charge. That charge allows the police to hold them for 24 hours, does not permit bail.

According to police officials, this is Boston's first "loft job" for some time. (A "loft job" is the official term applied to stealing from commercial store and warehouses.)

Polymet—Way of $1400 to $35,000 Traced

How an investment of $1400 was skyrocketed up to a value of $35,000 by the use of trick manipulations through straw purchasers was related today as the Government traced a new skein in the intricated web of the Polymet Manufacturing Company, finance allegedly women by W. L. Jarvis, Samuel L. Gaines and three others now on trial in Federal District Court before Judge Elisha H. Brewster.

Harry Rosenthal, an electrical engineer from New York and the first purchaser in the chain, testified that he bought "electric-eye" patents from three inventors in July, 1933, for $1400. These he sold to B. Zieff for $6000.

Mr. Rosenthal explained that each subsequent purchaser accepted the obligation of royalties to the inventors.

At this point he was asked how well he had known Nat. C. Greene, one-time president of Polymet, and he testified that their acquaintance had been only casual. He admitted, however, taking a trip to South America with Mr. Greene in 1933.

"Did Greene get any of the $6000?" asked Defense Counsel Francis P. Carney, to which the witness answered, "No."

Next witness was Mrs. Bessie B. Robinson who, it turned out, was none other than "B. Zieff" (her maiden name), the individual who had paid $6000 for the $1400 worth of patents to Mr. Rosenthal.

Mrs. Robinson testified that in 1933 she was employed by Nathan Fink, a Boston lawyer. At Mr. Fink's request, she prepared agreements to purchase the "electric eye" patents from Mr. Rosenthal.

Questioned by Assistant United States Attorney Charles W. Bartlett:

"Did you pay any money?"—"No"

"Did you pay any money?"—"No."

"No."

"Did you act as a straw?"—"Yes."

Mr. Fink then testified that he had known Gaines and Jarvis for 10 or 12 years, that in 1933 during a conference Jarvis had asked for "some contracts to be drawn up involving some eight patents for $35,000." The patents were to be sold to Daniel Kelly for this sum.

Fink said he received the $35,000 check in Miss Fink's name, cashed it to his personal account and later turned the money over to William J. Kennedy, who, it turned out, was the brother-in-law of Mr. Jarvis. Thus the $1400 worth of patents had made their journey up the rough roadway of straw transactions and were now worth $35,000.

Scolponetti—Named By Curley to the Fin. Com.

Perhaps there was just note of foreboding in Governor Curley's voice this noon when he announced that he had recommended Joseph Scolponetti, Boston attorney, to serve on the Boston Finance Commission. "He is known as one of the most capable cross-examiners in the Commonwealth," the Governor explained.

Mr. Scolponetti succeeds Alexander Wheeler who resigned Monday because he felt that outside pressure was being exerted to make the Finance Commission employ Charles E. Manser as an investigator into Boston snow removal contracts.

The new member is now connected with the State Department of Banks and Banking. He was previously an assistant District Attorney for Suffolk County and an assistant corporation counsel for Boston. Except for the $5000 a year paid to the chairman, members of the Finance Commission receive no salary.

Brin—Named for Education Advisory Board

Alexander Brin, editor of the Jewish Advocate, was today named to serve on the State Advisory Board of Education. He will take the place of Lincoln Filene, merchant, who with two others, resigned this week in protest to the appointment of James G. Reardon to succeed Dr. Payson Smith as Commissioner of Education.

Harvard—Government Service Fellowships Planned

Fellowships for a three-year course of government service training will be offered by Harvard University next fall, it was announced today. These fellowships, numbering not more than six a year, will be awarded to college graduates between ages of 18 and 24 and amount to a maximum of $1500 a year for each recipient.

College seniors graduating next June will be eligible for the fellowships, which are intended to train college men for public service, including the fields of administration, whether city, county, state, or federal; legislation, trade association and public relations.

Applications for the fellowships should be made to 774 Widener Library, Harvard University, before March 1.

Teachers' Oath and Dictators

Those who believe that dictatorship "can't happen here" are merely deluding themselves, declares Prof. E. M. Winslow who, along with Prof. Arthur M. Lane, has resigned his position at Tufts College rather than submit to the Massachusetts Teachers' Oath law. Professor Winslow points out that although its first purpose was to drive out "radicals" from the teaching profession, it is because he and Professor Lane are "hopelessly old-fashioned" that they will not submit to the regimentation.

Professor Winslow amplifies his reasons for resignation as follows:

"The implications behind legislation of this sort run much deeper than mere unwarranted interference with the freedom of teaching and with civil liberties in general. Instead of preventing the spread of subversive doctrines, it encourages it. In itself it is typical of the tactics of Fascist and Communist dictatorships, and marks a momentous step toward some form or other of the 'totalitarian state.' As far as I am concerned, there is nothing to choose between these various forms, whether they come as Fascism or Communism. I am as unalterably opposed to one as to the other, because each, in a slightly different way at the outset, spells regimentation of the mind as well as of the individual, and the complete destruction of those intellectual, economic, and personal liberties which have been the pride of our democracy.

Precedents Cited

"For the past 15 years I have studied undemocratic tendencies at work in Russia, Italy and Germany, where the first freedom to disappear in the ruthless march toward the totalitarian state has been the freedom of teaching. And as I read the signs of the times in this and other democratic countries I am convinced that those who feel assured that 'it can't happen here' are merely deluding themselves.

"It is a serious charge to make, that the real pro-Fascist and pro-Communist elements in this country are those very proponents of such legislation as the teachers' oath act, but I am prepared to make and to defend such a charge. I do not say that such is their conscious intention at all. Far from it. I give them credit for having serious intentions, but having serious intentions does not prevent them from being the victims of mistaken economic, political and social views, or from doing other than they intend.

Violates His Aims

"The avowed object of the law was to drive Communists and other subversive 'radicals' from the teaching professions in this State. My colleague, Professor Lane, and I are both hopelessly old-fashioned and Mid-Victorian in our economic views, and abhor Communism and Fascism and 'planned economies' generally. It is because of these views that we refuse to truckle to a law which violates all that we stand for and had hoped that this country might stand for.

"If there are any 'dangerous radicals' teaching in the State the law failed to disclose them. Who is going to be stopped by a mere oath if he seriously intends to 'overthrow the Government'? The really subversive elements, as I see it, are to be found among the legislators who passed the law, in the sensational journalism which backed it, and in the ranks of the professional 'patrioteers' who sponsored it.

"The teachers' oath act is an unwarranted interference with the freedom of teaching in particular; it portends serious infringement of civil liberties in general; and it discriminates against certain members of the community when such discrimination is uncalled for.

"The requirement of such an oath implies that the subscriber to it is a public official. Personally I should have no objection to taking an oath or affirmation to support the State or Federal Constitutions if I were a public official; but when I am not I object to being treated, in principle, as if I were an official of the State."

(Signed): E. M. Winslow.

Briefs

Morgan Memorial's department of men's work announced today that during 1935 19,691 lodgings were provided for 1014 different men, 56,839 meals were served, and 3926 men were given a chance to work for clothing, exceeding by a large percentage totals reached in recent years.

* * *

A two-reel sound motion picture entitled "Pilgrim Forests," depicting CCC work in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts has been released by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior. Prints are available for showing at no cost except payment of express both ways, and may be obtained by contacting the National Park Service, Bond Building, Washington, D. C.

* * *

Boston will be one of 16 regional cities holding the sales engineering training schools of the General Electric Air Conditioning Institute. Classes open January 20, last one week. Subjects include a study of air and water vapor, heat gain surveys and calculations, controls and control methods.

Girl Named to Represent Bay State and 4-H Camp

When the National 4-H Camp meets next June in Washington, D. C., the United States Department of Agriculture will have as its guest Miss Emily Climo of Wakefield, Mass., who with three older club members will represent the 20,000 4-H members in Massachusetts.

Miss Climo was a unanimous choice of the club agents because of her excellent record. She has been a 4-H member for seven years, carryout projects in clothing, food and home furnishing. For the past two years she has been president of the Eastern Middlesex 4-H Service Club. She has helped organize several clubs, and during the past two years has had executive responsibility in Wakefield's 35 clubs. In 1934 she was one of four girl delegates to the state camp held at Massachusetts State College.

Salvage of Best In AAA Possible, Economist Says

Salvage of the best points of the AAA is possible, if Congress can be prevailed upon to devise and pass substitute legislation, stated Prof. John D. Black, economic authority of Harvard University, to the Monitor yesterday. If this can be done, the professor believes that the Supreme Court decision will be found not to have affected the Administration's agricultural policy adversely.

Possibilities that any such compromise plan can be worked out in the near future, however, appears to Professor Black to be very slim, as little harmony is evident among the groups who are agitating for farm relief. At last week-end's conference of farm organization leaders in Washington, although seven tentative proposals for relief legislation were drawn up, each organization represented had its own plan, which it appeared anxious to press in spite of calls for harmony.

Reflect Farm Leaders

The congressional committees assigned to handle future farm relief measures are also expected to reflect much of the indecision of the farm leaders, and Professor Black sees little hope for farm legislation to emerge from committee before early spring.

At the moment the disposition of the farm organizations is to want legislation too closely modeled upon that of the unconstitutional Triple A. Professor Black said that although there is not complete unanimity among farm representatives on the question of preserving integrally the clauses of the AAA, that the majority of opinion favors production control in some way or other.

Progress Made

Considerable progress had been made in Washington toward a rational distribution of planting, in the belief of Professor Black. He stated that the Agricultural Administration authorities at the capital were well aware of the deficiencies of the farm relief set-up, and that if no Supreme Court decision had been rendered that it would have been modified in the right direction over a period of years.

The professor stated that contrary to popular opinion, the Administration was seeking to stabilize agricultural production rather than restrict it. Its program tended to land use rather than production control. Mr. Black added that if Congress would pass a law at this time putting the future farm policy on the basis toward which the AAA was working that the recent court decision would prove beneficial rather than injurious to agriculture.

In Its Infancy

Farm legislation is merely in its infancy according to Professor Black and as yet has had very little chance to work along the necessary trial and error method. He stated that in his belief if farm legislation had started back in 1924 or 1925 that many mistakes of today would have been already worked out.

Although admitting that the proposed McNary-Haugen bill was far from perfect he held that it if had been adopted many of the weaknesses of farm relief would have become apparent before the depression and present-day farm legislation would be on a firmer basis.

No Hope for It

Asked if he believed a perfect solution for farm problems could be worked out, Professor Black said he had no hope for such, but that it should be possible to keep ahead of the "flood" and prevent a recurrence of the present situation, which has swamped the farmer.

Professor Black held out great hope for the benefits of all measures taken to improve farms themselves, such as soil conservation, pasture rehabilitation and means taken to prevent soil erosion, which he stated is a national problem and as such should be considered by the urban as well as the rural populations. Any efforts toward preservation of our farm lands, Professor Black believes, will be repaid to us a hundredfold.

Czech Correspondent Expelled by Germany

BERLIN, Jan. 14 (AP)—Ernst Popper, Berlin correspondent of the Prague newspaper Prager Tagblatt, was informed by police yesterday that he must leave Germany within 10 days because his dispatches were "poisoning the international atmosphere."

Mr. Popper, who has lived in Berlin for 20 years, is the twelfth member of the Foreign Press Association to be expelled since 1933.

OLD HOMESTEAD VARIETIES
WBZ 8:15 A.M.

Boston Events
Tonight

Theaters

"SKILLING ZERO" (Copley). Aviation melodrama by Commander Frank Wead. Produced by Mary Young, with Robert Ober, Edgar Mason and G. Albert Smith. 8:30.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

Movies

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Jean Harlow and Spencer Tracy in "Riffraff." Orpheum, 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Also "The Lone Wolf Returns."

FINE ARTS—"La Maternelle." 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. "Italian Caprice" and news reel.

UNIVERSITY—Fredric March in "Royal Family of Broadway." 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. "Chained," with Joan Crawford and Clark Gable. 2, 5:00, 8:10.

UPTOWN—Kay Francis in "I Found Stella Parish." 1, 4, 7, 10. Also Lionel Barrymore in "Return of Peter Grimm." 2:30, 5:30, 8:35.

EXETER—Dick Powell and Ann Dvorak in "Thanks a Million." 3:30, 6:15, 9:04. Also "Music Is Magic." 2:25, 5:10, 7:55. Ronald Colman in "Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo." Also "Sweet Surrender," with Frank Parker and Tamara.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Thanks a Million." 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. "Storm Over the Andes." 2, 5:05, 9:10.

MEMORIAL—Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor in "Magnificent Obsession." 10:16 a. m., 12:20, 2:42, 4:55, 7:06, 9:21.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Winter Magic." "The Lady in Red." "Krazy Kat." "Playgrounds," and news reels.

METROPOLITAN—Gladys Swarthout and John Boles in "Rose of the Rancho." 11:05 a. m., 1:35, 4:45, 7:45, 10:35. Stage: Musical Variety Show "Lights and Shadows," with the 3 Weire Brothers, Ray Healdson and others. Elida Ballet.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Bette Davis and Franchot Tone in "Dangerous." Fenway: 2:03, 4:40, 7:45, 10:05. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:17, 7, 9:41. Also "Broadway Hostess." Fenway: 12:15, 3:31, 6:17, 8:50. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:12, 3:05, 5:45, 8:30. Tomorrow: Claudette Colbert in "The Bride Comes Home." Also Joan Blondell and Glenda Farrell in "Miss Pacific Fleet."

TREMONT—Grace Moore in "Love Me Forever." 10:25, 1:25, 4:53, 8:21 Claudette Colbert in "She Married Her Boss." 8:55, 11:55, 3:18, 6:38, 10:08.

MODERN—Shirley Temple in "Littlest Rebel." 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 10. Also "Stars Over Broadway," with Pat O'Brien and Jane Froman. 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

BOSTON—Barbara Stanwyck in "Red Salute." 11:08 a. m., 1:59, 4:50, 7:41, 10:32. Stage: Hollywood cast including Jackie Coogan, Betty Grable, Armida, Joe Morrison and others. Tomorrow: Earl Carroll's "Sketch Book" with the original Broadway cast, starring Ken Murray, Sibyl Bowan, and others. "Ritch Hike Lady," featuring Mae Clarke and Arthur Treacher. Also latest news reels.

Music

JORDAN HALL—New Spanish dancer, Sarita, Ricardo Romero, pianist, and Antonio Peres, guitarist, 8:15.

Other Events

FORD HALL FORUM—Address on "Drama and the Theater in Russia," by Alexander Afinogenov, Russian dramatist. Special tickets required. 8:15.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Sixth in a series of free lectures by Herbert Dingle of London, England, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF BANKING—Dinner of the Women's Division of the Boston Chapter, Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street, 6.

Tomorrow

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Lecture on "Current Happenings," by Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer, 49 Beacon Street, 11.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Play-reading group, under the direction of Mrs. William H. Coburn, will study "Squaring the Circle," by Valentina Kataev, 40 Beacon Street, 11.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Japanese Screens" guidance tour by Mrs. Tomita, 11.

FORD HALL—Luncheon meeting of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Speakers: Rev. C. Gordon Brownville, and Judge Joseph T. Zottoli. Subject, "The Cost of Repeal." Ashburton Place, 12:30.

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL — Meeting and luncheon of the New England Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, 9.

HOTEL TOURAINE—Meeting of the Women's Charity Club, 10:30.

Stiff Rules Loom For Connecticut Automobile Drivers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 15—With 22 persons killed in the first 13 days of 1936 in Connecticut highway accidents, forces are gathering to make the lot of the erring motorist unhappy in the near future.

Gov. Wilbur L. Cross's special commission on highway safety, buckling down to its task in its first meeting Tuesday, heard the Governor suggest more policing, a training school for drivers and rigid examinations before licenses are issued as ways to cut the accident rate.

Not only, suggested the Governor, should examinations for drivers be made more severe, but probationary licenses might be issued after the applicant has passed his first test, with later examinations necessary to secure a full license.

Regular re-examination of licensed drivers will be considered by the commission as a further step.

While the commission was deliberating, the Motor Vehicles Department announced that the number of highway fatalities from Jan. 1 to Jan. 13 was double the number in the same period of 1935, this in spite of a 45-miles-an-hour speed limit clamped on traffic on state trunk highways shortly after Jan. 1.

One member of the Governor's commission, Albert E. Lavery of Fairfield, suggested that all state and local political leaders be asked to sign a pledge not to "fix" motor vehicle cases.

A straw, perhaps, in the wind, was the action Tuesday of the Danbury traffic court. Judge Thomas A. Keating sent a speeding motorist to jail for 15 days on a charge of reckless driving. His offense was a speed of 80 miles an hour.

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WOMEN'S SWEATERS $3.50, $5.00, $6.50, $7.50, $8.50, $10.50 were $6.50 to $18.50
KNITTED SUITS $15, $18.50, $20, $21, $25, $35 were $27.50 to $65
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Museum Honors Architect of Trinity Church

Book on Works of H. H. Richardson issued in conjunction with exhibition in New York—His buildings hailed as step toward distinctive American style.

Off the press today, the first full-length book published by the Museum of Modern Art in New York City pays tribute to the architectural genius of Henry Hobson Richardson, designer among other things of Boston Trinity Church, Sever Hall at Harvard University, and Craig Memorial Library in Quincy.

Together with the book, "The Architecture of H. H. Richardson and His Times," by Henry-Russell Hitchcock Jr., the Museum further honored the architect by opening today an exhibition of his drawings and pictures of his more widely-known works.

Influence on Architecture

Mr. Richardson wielded a marked influence on American architecture. During his career his work was said by critics to give promise of developing a distinctive American style. His influence, however, declined in the face of the new classic buildings given impetus at the Columbian Exhibition, held in Chicago in 1893.

During his 20 years in the profession, the number of works he produced was comparatively small. Despite this, he made a pronounced impression on American architecture, and some critics have named him the greatest architect of the nineteenth century.

Mr. Richardson was born at Priestley's Point, Louisiana in 1838. After his graduation from Harvard College in 1859, he studied for two years at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, meanwhile practicing his profession under the tutelage of French architects. He then returned to this country. His first business association was with Charles D. Gambrill.

Early Works

His early works held little promise of his future success. Included in these first attempts were the Boston & Albany terminal, the Agawam Bank Building and the Church of the Unity, all in Springfield.

Although he won the commission for the Springfield church in open competition, the architecture of that edifice could in no way compare with the beautiy of the Brattle Square Church in Boston, which was his next achievement, also won in competition. The tower of the latter, critics declare, is surpassed by no single feature of his later work.

By this time, in the early 1870's, Mr. Richardson's abilities were then making themselves manifest, and from this point in his career, his buildings were one architectural triumph after another. Included in these later works are the Trinity Church in Boston, parts of the New York State House, including the Court of Appeals, the Senate chamber and the western staircase, the Allegheny County building in Pittsburgh, and the Marshall Field Wholesale Store in Chicago. He also designed many private residences throughout the country, and a number of village libraries in New England.

Prepared by Author

The New York exhibition, prepared by the Museum's Department of Architecture and Industrial Art, is under the direction of Henry-Russell Hitchcock Jr., author of the book on Mr. Richardson's works. Mr. Hichcock is head of the Art Department of Wesleyan University, and a member of the museum's architecture committee.

Mr. Hitchcock has placed the material in the exhibition to show the perfection of Mr. Richardson's individual style, which he evolved from his study of the Romanesque churches of Southern France. He has also written explanatory captions, containing much of the material in his book.

Upper and Lower Left: By a Staff Photographer

The Architect and Some of His Works

Trinity Church, Copley Square, Boston. Below—Craig Memorial Library at Quincy, Mass. Inset—Harold Hobson Richardson, American Architect, Who Designed Both of the Buildings Shown

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity—Rain tonight followed by clearing and colder Thursday morning; Thursday fair and considerably colder; lowest temperature tonight near 30 degrees, and in the lower 20's during Thursday night; moderate to fresh southeasterly winds, shifting to northwesterly.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Rain tonight; Thursday generally fair and colder.

Maine—Rain or snow tonight, probably clearing Thursday morning; somewhat warmer tonight, colder Thursday.

New Hampshire—Rain or snow and warmer in the extreme south portion tonight; Thursday generally fair and colder.

Vermont—Rain changing to snow flurries tonight; Thursday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Increasing southeast and east winds probably becoming strong tonight and shifting to northwest by Thursday morning and overcast weather with rain tonight probably clearing Thursday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	28	Minneapolis	-2	-4
Bermuda	62	60	New Orleans	58	58
Chicago	28	28	New York	40	34
Denver	34	32	Norfolk	54	38
Helena	34	24	Philadelphia	36	30
Jacksonville	60	52	St. Louis	26	26
Kansas City	20	20	San Francisco	56	56
Los Angeles	48	48	Washington	34	34
Miami	72	72			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 15.
B—Minimum, Jan. 14.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 3:51 p. m.; height, 8.3 feet
Thursday, 4:19 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet

Light all vehicles at 5:05 p. m.

Connecticut Milk Sales Rise for First Time in Five Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 14—For the first time since depression hit the milk industry in 1930, the downward slide of milk sales in Connecticut has stopped and sales are turning hesitatingly upward.

Members of the Connecticut Milk Producers Association, co-operative marketing organization of farmers, attending their annual meeting here Monday, saw the story pictured in graph form. The general manager of their association, Henry W. Fienemann, revealed that their sales of Class I milk, or milk which goes as whole milk to the consumer, had increased half a million quarts a month since last April.

On the graph, the wavering line indicating total Class I milk sales sagged across the paper to April 1, 1935. At that point the Board of Milk Control, which then was supervising milk matters in Connecticut, decided it would try no longer to maintain a 14-cent fixed retail price. With the fixed retail price removed, the farmers' income fell off but sales began to climb. With some dips and swoops, but in general continuing the rise, they kept on. Mr. Fienemann, reviewing the improvement in business conditions, told the farmers he thought the progress would continue.

The last General Assembly abolished the milk board, replacing it with a milk administrator and a revised control law. Robert C. Mitchell, president of the milk co-operative, in his annual report, viewed the new milk law as no better than the first. "It seems to be," he said, "as full of holes as a skimmer." The dairy industry, he declared, must help itself. It cannot expect help from the Government.

Mr. Mitchell, one of the State's veterans in milk marketing, was re-elected for his seventeenth year as president.

Curtain Workers Go Out on Strike

NORTHBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 15 (AP)—Officials of the Whitin Manufacturing Company, where about 1000 employees walked out after demands for a wage increase and a closed shop had been refused, said today they were still waiting official notification that a strike had been called.

The mill is one of the largest in the Blackstone Valley and manufactures mostly curtain goods.

Paul Whitin, treasurer of the mills, said no arrangements had been made for reopening the plant, but indicated if strikers wished to return, their jobs would be waiting.

James Jackson, to whom Whitin referred newspapermen, said a workers committee had demanded a 10 per cent increase in wages for all employees, a closed shop and an increase in wages in various classifications, together with a reduction of work load in the spinning department.

The employees left before lunch hour yesterday to lay the answer before the workers committee and neither the committee nor the workers returned, Jackson said.

Connecticut Farm Leaders Call Loss Of AAA Beneficial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 15—Now that the first shock of the Supreme Court decision invalidating the Agricultural Adjustment Act has worn off, Connecticut farmers are beginning to say the decision was a good thing after all.

Latest voice was that of Frank H. Peet, Master of the State Grange. Addressing the members of that order in their annual meeting here yesterday, Mr. Peet said without equivocation that the end of the AAA "will prove beneficial to Connecticut."

"Farmers must learn to take over and control the reduction and adjustment of their own crops," said Mr. Peet who is a practicing farmer in the farming town of Kent. "The solution is to be had only through co-operation and organization."

Similar View

His words almost echoed those spoken the day before in the same city by Robert C. Mitchell, veteran president of the Connecticut Milk Producers Association. The collapse of the AAA, said Mr. Mitchell to the members of the milk association in their annual meeting "has shown once more that government supervision cannot do the whole job. It is up to the dairy industry to help itself."

When the decision was first announced attention turned in Connecticut to the producers of tobacco, only considerable Connecticut farm group to receive benefit payments under the AAA crop control program. Tobacco farmers viewed the situation with alarm. They are organizing now to devise some new way of controlling the surplus production of their specialty which in the year just before the start of AAA, made tobacco growing unprofitable in Connecticut.

Only a Minority

They are, however, a minority among the State's farmers. Taking the broad view for Connecticut agriculture, Prof. Irving G. Davis, head of the economics department at Connecticut State College, set the pitch for the more recent utterances of farm leaders on the subject of crop control.

"Connecticut agricultural prosperity," said Professor Davis, "is dependent on the buying power of the industrial cities of the East, which form the markets for the State's farm products. If lifting of the processing tax stimulates buying of cotton by New England textile mills and there is an attendant increase in pay rolls, through the hiring of more labor for production, Connecticut farmers should benefit."

Kabul an Indian Gateway

Successive invasions of India by Alexander the Great, Mahmud of Ghazni, Genghis Khan, Baber, Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah have passed through Kabul, capital of Afghan, istan.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

More Investigations

The Boston Finance Commission's investigation of various municipal expenditures, going in ever-widening eddies, now appears about to strike at persons at first believed beyond its original range. Its original aim seemed to be directed solely at Mr. Mansfield with the purpose of forcing a withdrawal of the Dolan probe. Now the Finance Commission appears to be following a different track and to be aiming at persons unconnnected with the Mayor, except in the capacity of city officials during his administration.

Boston will probably soon see the start of a probe into the activities of a company, which in 1934 is alleged to have had a snow removal contract for a certain Boston district. At the same time it had a city contract for the removal of ashes in another part of Boston. City Councilor Henry Selvitella of East Boston charged that the ash collection in his district was poorly done, even though the company was paid for the double service.

Books Are Stolen

A Finance Commission inquiry into the charges of Councillor Selvitella was started but got no place as the books of the ash removal company were allegedly stolen from the rear seat of an auto as they were being taken to the investigation.

With the resignation of Finance Commissioner Alexander Wheeler, there disappeared the last member appointed before the governorship of James M. Curley, all present members being Curley appointees. This unanimity of appointment, however, does not necessarily indicate perfect harmony, as the recent resignation of William Saxe, a Curley appointed member, indicates. Mr. Saxe's only answer to the question as to his resignation was that Curley would tell the reason. There is much speculation at the present as to whom the Governor will appoint to take Mr. Wheeler's place, but few doubt that he will be a declared opponent of Mayor Mansfield.

Manser Bobs Up Again

The reappointment of Charles L. Manser to conduct the Finance Commission's investigation into the present angle of the probe presents somewhat of a puzzle, as only last spring he was discharged from the same position for failure to produce results. In Mr. Wheeler's letter of resignation he charged that the reappointment of Mr. Manser was due to outside pressure, and Governor Curley's statement that Mr. Manser is "close to the Mansfield group and knows the inner workings of that circle" seems to indicate that he would be adverse to seeing that so-called "inner circle and its working" revealed.

Mr. Manser's admission to the so-called Mansfield "inner circle" was gained when he was one of the most active of the Mayor's workers during the latter's campaign for the Mayoralty. Upon Mayor Mansfield's election most people thought that Mr. Manser was slated for a fine political reward. He was prominently mentioned for a place on the Election Board. No one knows just why Mr. Manser received no position and became an avowed opponent of Mayor Mansfield.

Differences Patched Up

The refusal of Mr. Manser to give up to the Finance Commission last fall the evidence he had gathered about snow removal except at a public hearing caused a break between that body and its special investigator, which seems, however, to have been all patched up, with startling exposures promised by all concerned.

If it is the purpose of the Finance Commission to strike at Mayor Mansfield, as is so often alleged, it is difficult to see just what can be accomplished along that line by the investigation that gets under way today, as even the most rabid anti-Mansfield men have been unable to accuse him of connection with the alleged "sandbagging" of the ash-snow investigation.

J. G. H.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing anouncements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

Massachusetts

Boston—In "Good Cheer Service." Wednesdays, 9:30 a. m., WORL, 920kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Fridays, Jan. 17 and Feb. 28; 9:15 a. m.; Saturdays, Feb. 8, March 21 and May 2, 5:15 p. m.; WJAR, 890kc.

Court Asked to Rule Relief Section Of NIRA Invalid

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—State Senator William F. Madden of Boston has asked the Supreme Court to hold unconstitutional a law under which millions of federal relief dollars have been distributed.

Senator Madden appealed from lower Federal Court rulings which found him guilty of forging cards of workers on a Boston Public Library indexing project carried out with relief funds.

His attorneys said the first Federal Circuit Court upheld the conviction Dec. 17, and refused to pass on the constitutionality of the part of the National Industry Recovery Act which provided the Public Works Administration funds.

Senator Madden's counsel contended that the sections of the act which provided PWA funds was unconstitutional because it delegates powers to the President to spend $3,300,000,000 with "unlimited authority and discretion." They said if the act was unconstitutional, its provisions failed and so Senator Madden was not guilty.

Gain in Aircraft Shown

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—A substantial gain during 1935 in the number of licensed aircraft and licensed pilots was reported today by the Commerce Department. On Jan. 1, 1936, there were 14,805 licensed pilots and 7371 licensed aircraft. On Jan. 1, 1935, the number of pilots was 13,949 and planes, 6339.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	NBC Concert Hour:	Al Pearce and his	Flash Gordon.....	Hits and Encores:
5:15	Cesare Sodero, cond.	Gang: variety....	Baseball school....	shopping talks
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	Tom Mix sketch...	"Jack Armstrong".	and recordings...
5:45	"Little Orphan Annie"	Peace anniversary	Dick Tracy sketch.	"The Goldbergs"..
6:00	News; Supper Show...	Evening Tattler....	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	'Mr. & Mrs. Magoogle'	News; records.....	"Musicalities"	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Vocal soloist.....	State House talk..	Report; "Vanished
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Male quartet.....	Interview; sketch..	Voices": sketch...
7:00	"Easy Aces" sketch..	"Amos 'n' Andy".	"Myrt and Marge".	News Service.....
7:15	"Capt. Tim's Stories".	"Uncle Ezra".....	Hawaiian music...	Fisher's Or.; solos
7:30	"Lum and Abner" ..	After Dinner Revue	Kate Smith; orch.	Golf lesson.....
7:45	"Songs of the Harp"	Musical Moments..	Boake Carter, news	Hod Williams's Or.
8:00	"Rendezvous": solo-	"One Man's Fam-	Cavalcade of	Master of Mystery:
8:15	ists; vocal trio; orch.	ily": dramatic sk.	America: drama..	dramatic sketch..
8:30	Frank Simon's Con-	"N. E. Parade"...	Burns and Allen;	Boy from Ireland..
8:45	Cert Band	Com. Federation...	Ted Husing; orch.	20th Cen. Ensemble
9:00	NBC Cinema Theater:	Town Hall To-	Lily Pons, soprano;	Bert Block's Orch.
9:15	sketches; soloists ..	night: Fred Allen	chorus; orchestra	"Horse Sense"....
9:30	"20,000 Years in Sing	and company; so-	Ray Noble's Orch.;	"Sinfonietta"; or.
9:45	Sing": sketch.....	loists; orchestra..	C. Boswell; trio..	News Service.....
10:00	John Charles Thomas;	Peggy Cochrane,	Over the Heather.	"Crime Crusade";
10:15	Frank Tours's Orch.	from London.....	Mal Hallett's Orch.	Phillips Lord.....
10:30	Hollywood Gossip	Gordon String	Dramatized news .	Special program
10:45	"Band Goes to Town"	Quartet; pianist..	Spotlight Revue...	fr'm Boston Arena
11:00	Reports; news; music	Forecasts; news...	News Service	Abe Lymon and
11:15	'Ink Spots': quartet..	Sports; music.....	Perl'y Stevens's Or.	his orchestra....
11:30	Enoch Light and his	Joe Reichman and	Anson Weeks's Or.	Claude Hopkins &
11:45	dance orchestra.....	his orchestra	Jan Garber's Or.	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns from all churches."
11:30 WBZ (WJZ), United States Navy Band concert.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour: soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:30 WNAC (WABC), American School of the Air.
3:15 WBZ (WJZ), London Philharmonic Orchestra, Felix Weingartner, conductor, from London.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ), Radio Guild: Shakespeare's "Henry VI," Part 2.

Dinner and After

7:15 WNAC, "My First Year as Attorney General," Paul A. Dever.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ), "Music Is My Hobby"; speaker; instrumentalists.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), Rudy Vallee Hour; Frank Fay; Lupe Velez; Bert Lahr; sketch; or.
8:00 WAAB, Boston Museum of Fine Arts Series: "Fenway Court as a Human Document," Morris Carter, director.
8:15 WMEX (WMCA), "Five Star Final"; dramatizations of the news.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ), Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Dr. Howard Hanson, conductor.
8:30 WAAB (WOR), Little Symphony Orchestra concert.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; soloist.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), "Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch of the West.
9:30 WNAC (WABC), "Agriculture and the New Deal," Herbert Hoover.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ), "America's Town Meeting"; "Should We Pay as We Go?"; speakers and questions from audience.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF), Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra; Bob Burns; John Barrymore; Nina Koshetz; Roberts Brothers.
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Dramatizations of news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ), Roy Shields and his orchestra; soloists.
10:45 WAAB (WABC), "An Answer to Edward A. Filene," Col Frank Knox.
12:00 WEEI (WEAF), Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Normandy, conductor.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

1:45 W1XK (9.57mc) (WBZ), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

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Co-operatives See Need For Skillful Leadership

Consumer Co-operation
Last of Six Wednesday Articles

By Bertram Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As consumer co-operation grows in America, it will find that there are several problems to be solved before it begins to play a major part in the economic scheme of things. First is the question of skilled and efficient management. The movement needs to attract to it not merely the rank and file who like its economic philosophy, but also those leaders who have both ability and a conception of what co-operation means.

Today the demand within the movement for such men and women is real and immediate. Indeed, here is one field of American industry where a real shortage of the right sort of help exists.

Influence on Education

Because of this, co-operation is today having a profound effect upon the educators and youth in colleges. It was his conception of what co-operation is doing and of its possibilities that led Dr. Glenn Frank to advise a recent graduating class to give the co-operative movement its attention and study. It is because of this that such a man as Paul Douglas of the University of Chicago is directing the attention of students to co-operation.

But deeper still than this is the significance that comes when one studies the ends and aims of the movement. It is in essence a movement by the people to control and govern their own economic state.

Opens Way to Abundance

If the movement is seen as merely a method whereby prices can be lowered, the movement may still be shooting wide of the mark. For, inherent in the co-operative philosophy is the belief that by this method of democratic action the problems of under-consumption can be solved. The machinery exists for production of abundance. To distribute this abundance the problems of technological unemployment must be solved. The question of hours, wages and treatment of labor enters.

In England, the co-operative movement has a rule that may yet affect the problem of low wages and top-heavy salaries in industry.

Lifting English Wage Scale

The English co-operators decreed that the highest salary paid in their organization may not be more than ten times that of the lowest. If the man at the top wishes to enjoy more, he must lift the basic wages at the bottom with him. Here is direct attempt to put the whole question of salaries, wages, and purchasing power on a sound basis.

Then, too, as the movement grows as an international one the co-operators must face the problems of tariffs. Already, through the International Co-operative Alliance, representing 100,000,000 members in 40 countries, they have placed themselves on record as opposed to tariffs.

Say Tariffs Cause Trouble

They claim that tariffs merely add charges on the consumers, and are breeders of international discord. Yet many tariffs have been raised to protect labor in one country from the exploitation that goes on in another. The question here is, can the consumers, through their own international organizations, wipe out exploitation in a practical manner?

While the movement is in its infancy as a real international force, certain implications in its growth cannot be ignored. In Japan, for instance, under the leadership of Toyohiko Kagawa the co-operative movement has gone forward with a tremendous impetus during the past few years.

Magazine Reaches Million

The magazine of the movement, The Light of the Home, has built up a circulation of over 1,000,000. Kagawa is preaching co-operation to his countrymen as "economic Christianity." He is declaring that here is an economic system that squares with ethics.

Kagawa's influence is felt very strongly in America, where his message has stirred the Protestant churches of America profoundly. Kagawa's influence is felt most strongly in the West where churches have formed groups to study and push Kagawa's doctrine. His message comes at a time when the great body of the Protestant churches have been demanding reform of the social order.

Not Wholly an Ideal

Another deep and significant fact about the co-operative movement is only now appearing. For a long time many people believed that consumer co-operation in itself was a Utopian plan. But as various liberal and radical groups study it they see that consumer co-operation is not in itself a goal.

That is, it does not outline a future state, fixed and inflexible. It is rather a technique of action. It takes for granted that humanity itself desires a better world, a better social order, and its proponents say, it puts forward a method by which men can work toward such an order.

Herein lies a large part of the appeal of the movement. Labor is finding that it can embrace co-operation without overturning its basic beliefs.

Overturns No Order

Orthodox churches find that it can be applied to community problems without interfering in any way with basic convictions or tenets. To educators it presents a constructive program of economic action which they can grasp and apply without upsetting the fundamental aims and ends of education.

It is partly for this reason that consumer co-operation has made its great gains in the Middle West. There, all types of men have adopted its philosophy and technique to work out economic problems. To balance the group of Negroes in Gary, Indiana, who started with $24 and built up a $35,000 business in three years, there is the Co-operative in Madison, Wisconsin, that is made up for the most part of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin.

Presents Definite Plan

Perhaps the vision of the Gary Negroes who are struggling toward economic emancipation is far different from that of the faculty members of University of Wisconsin who must necessarily have different views on the ideal social state. But to each of them, consumer co-operation comes as a definite program of action, practically applicable to the problem at hand regardless of a divergence of opinions and aims.

This is the great difference between consumer co-operation and a great number of plans that have been put forward. Most of these called for a number of people to agree upon the exact nature of the order they wished to establish. Naturally, any such plan is limited. It can be accepted by just so many and usually is opposed by as many more.

Lays Down No Dogmas

Consumer co-operation asks men to unite in work in a better economic scheme of things. But it sets up no fixed outline to follow. It leaves those who co-operate free to work toward whatever goal their individual thought may envisage. There is nothing dogmatic about it. It lays down no hard and fast rules but rather presents the argument that progress comes only when men lay aside their differences and co-operate to work out their immediate problems.

For this reason the co-operative movement in America today embraces all manner of people. There are those who see in it a method by which they can work out an economic problem within a parish.

Room for All Views

There are others who see it as a philosophy by which they can take certain definite steps toward the particular economic order which they envision as the ultimate goal. There are others who accept it merely as a way to make shrinking incomes stretch farther.

These people have proved that they can meet in a national congress and come to a common decision on matters of policy and method. Because of this the movement in the Middle West has already broken down to a certain extent the old antagonism between town and country.

Philosophy of Peace

The philosophy of the movement declares that there is nothing to be gained by class antagonism or sectional differences.

This is a basic contribution which the movement is making to America. It is because it has no quarrel with anyone, that merchants have approached their local co-operatives to know how they might convert their own businesses into co-operative enterprises. It is because of this that men of varying shades of political and social belief are able to meet on common economic ground.

And it is because of this that the movement in America will bear watching.

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Industry Found Extending Plans For Job Security

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—The mindfulness of major industries, in so far as social security of their workers is concerned, is stressed in the report of a survey by the National Industrial Conference Board, made public today. Aid in developing economic security for these workers is being voluntarily provided by many employers, it says, being supplied through such agencies as guaranteed employment, dismissal compensation, group life insurance, health and accident insurance, mutual benefit associations, pensions and loans to employees.

The survey embraced 2452 manufacturing, mining, transportation and communication, wholesale and retail trade, finance and public utilities concerns employing more than 4,500,000 workers, or 15 per cent of all persons gainfully employed in the industries covered by the survey.

Group Insurance

Group life insurance policies protect 61 per cent of these workers, exceeding $9,000,000,000, the report says; loans and emergencies are available to 58 per cent; mutual benefit associations, maintained largely by the workers to provide benefits when members are incapacitated, cover 54 per cent; formal pension plans apply to 44 per cent; dismissal compensation, group health and accident insurance and relief funds are provided for 33⅓ per cent, and guaranty of employment, a relatively new development and what the board calls "probably the most difficult policy to put into operation," was reported by 39 companies, a third of which were in the food production industry.

Guaranty of Job

Six such plans were reported by the metal products industry, three by printing and publishing concerns, three by textile plants and two each by chemical, leather and its products, machine and machine tools, and gas and electricity concerns.

While a higher proportion of large concerns provides group life insurance, smaller companies make a strong showing, the report adds. Of those employing less than 100 workers, 48 per cent have such policies in force and those with 100 to 250 employees, 56 per cent.

Large Company Attitude

"On the other hand, 35 per cent of those companies with more than 5000 employees provide dismissal compensation, as compared with 5 per cent of the companies employing less than 100 workers," the survey says. "Likewise, 43 per cent of the large companies have formal pension plans, as compared with 3 per cent with fewer than 100 employees. Dismissal compensation is especially prevalent in the chemical, printing and rubber industries in the manufacturing group. Banks, mercantile establishments and petroleum refining head the non-manufacturing group in reporting this policy.

"Printing and publishing leads the manufacturing industries in providing group life insurance. Seventy-four per cent of the companies in the printing and publishing field reporting this activity."

British Exports Reach Best Mark Since 1930

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Large increases in both British exports and imports in 1935 were disclosed yesterday in official figures. The value of imports at £757,000,000 showed an increase of £25,500,000 over the previous year and of £82,000,000 over 1933.

Exports, at £426,000,000, were £30,000,000 higher than in 1934 and £58,000,000 higher than in 1933. The imports figures were the highest since 1931 and the exports the highest since 1930.

A Modern Touch in Ethiopia

Keystone
Native Wireless Operators at Dessye
An Incongruous Note Is Lent by This Ethiopian Radio Operator, His 'ayrick 'cad of 'air Bound by a Telephone Headset, Seated Before a Field Transmitter at Emperor Haile Selassie's Headquarters

What's Going On in the Arts

Malkin-Slonismsky

NICOLAS SLONIMSKY, apostle of modern music, joined with Joseph Malkin in Steinert Hall last night to give a recital of music written in recent years for piano and cello; thus carrying on the torch lighted last year when he and Rebecca Dulfer gave a similar program of music for piano and violin. As before, Mr. Slonimsky added to the enjoyment of the evening through his entertaining program notes.

Shostakovich's Sonata op. 40, Goossen's Rhapsody op. 13, Toch's Sonata op. 50 and Stravinsky's Suite "Italienne" made up the list of works. In the language of the devotees of modernism, it was an amusing program. It served also the purpose of keeping a considerable company informed of the position of the advance guard in the chamber field. As so often happens in these matters, the report seemed more modern than musical.

We do not wish to be too easily discouraged, but most of the music heard last evening was typical of most of the modernist production. It was arid, cerebral, self-conscious, forced; when it was not reminiscent or (like Goossens's early Rhapsody) sweetly pretty. There is something lacking when a composer finds it necessary (like Shostakovich) to rely on his willingness to be "frankly sentimental and vulgar" and "to make use of all systems or idioms according to his needs" (we quote the program notes); or (like Toch) to work out a mathematical problem without regard to musical material or emotional content, or (like Stravinsky) to bedizen Pergolesi's muse with a tawdry harmonic gown.

Not to keep you waiting, what is wanting is true inspiration. These men are clever, erudite and sterile. They haven't got an original musical idea amongst this lot of works, nor an artistic purpose, so far as one can judge from the results of their labors as exposed last night. Yes, "labors" is right. Stravinsky is a great name, but the composer of the "Pétrushka" and the "Sacre" is reduced now to spoiling the tunes of an ancient composer. Shostakovich is a precocious young man who seems to need the appurtenances of the theater. Toch is intellectually brilliant but dry, Goossens derivatively romantic. Not much progress here.

The two artists handled masterfully the frequently very difficult problems set by the several composers. The reception was warm.

L. A. S.

Jacob Titiev

A LITTLE over a year ago a pleasant surprise was encountered in the course of routine gallery visiting. There was a small display of pictures painted by a middle-aged man who had embarked on the hobby of painting. The pictures were obviously from the hand of an amateur, but there was an odd and very delightful combination of provincialism and sensitiveness which drew this visitor to his work. The same qualities distinguish the current display of his pictures at the Twentieth Century Club. The gallery is ill-adapted for such display, the small pictures are lost in the large space, and obscured by poor light. Nevertheless the exhibition is well worth seeing. Our enthusiasm for Jacob Titiev's work continues. Increased activity in picture-making has naturally made more prominent his weaknesses; it has also revealed in episodic details a tenuous quality, an exquisiteness of texture which might be the envy of a painter of long practice.

Mr. Titiev preserves that detachment from naturalism which is the quality of the provincial and the primitive artist. His "errors" in perspective, in drawing and in balance are the kind of flaws that were welcomed and heralded by critics of a generation ago; even to this day, we find the naïve practices of the untutored hand refreshing, although the excess enthusiasms of the fad have subsided. Art serves a deeper demand than the relish in piquancy and childish frankness. But it happens that the provincial and the primitive works often possess more profound qualities, that they reveal in spots an insight as penetrating as the schooled traditions.

There are some landscapes visualized in a vaporous haze, beautifully conveyed by Mr. Titiev. The diaphaneity contrasts markedly with the sharply delineated stretches of architecture in which gables and window moldings are industriously outlined. The farther he wanders to pastures, marshes, bogs and seacoast the more perceptive and profound the handling. In the city Mr. Titiev is an obvious primitive. Very engaging indeed is a portrayal of Commonwealth Avenue at the spot where it becomes hilly. For Mr. Titiev the slope is sheer and sudden. He plays havoc with perspective, but he does manage to convey the rise in level. His attention to trees and electric wires and buildings is amusing. The façades are an attenuated screen.

D. A.

Notes of the Dance

SARITA, who makes her Boston debut this evening, in a program of Spanish dances at Jordan Hall, has studied dancing in Spain and has danced in Spain and South America. She appeared in Town Hall, New York, in September, and is scheduled for a return engagement there in February.

John Martin, dance editor and critic of the New York Times, author of "The Modern Dance" and lecturer on the same subject, will give his lecture, "The Ancient Art of Modern Dance," at the Pauline Chellis Studio, 88 Exeter Street, on Thursday evening, Jan. 16.

Clara Wagner, of Community Service, will give a lecture on "Modern Drama and the Dance," at the Contemporary Dance Group Studio, 16 La Grange Street, Boston, on Saturday evening, Jan. 18. The Contemporary Dance Group expects to sponsor a Boston recital by its sister organization, the New Dance League of New York, some time in the spring.

Tre widely heralded Jooss Ballet comes to the Boston Opera House on Wednesday evening, Jan. 22, after appearing the previous evening at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York.

Adolphe Robicheau, whose Boston debut has been announced for some time in February, will not strictly be making his debut here at that time. He first appeared at the Fine Arts Theater in 1933 and later with a small ensemble, gave a recital at the Repertory Theater.

After an extended engagement in New York, Trudi Schoop and her Comic Ballet are now en tour. They may be induced to visit Boston before they depart from this country in March.

Doris Humphrey's "New Dance" will be given in its entirety at the Guild Theater, New York, on Sunday evening, Jan. 19. Part I received its first performance at the Bennington School of the Dance last summer and was repeated in revised form at a concert earlier in the season. Part II, subtitled "Theater Piece," will be given its first performance on Sunday evening.

The following Sunday, Jan. 26, Miss Humphrey will present Variations from the "New Dance" and Charles Weidman will present his Atavisms, Parts I, II and III, both for the first time. Mr. Weidman's "American Saga," new this season, will be repeated. Both dancers will appear on both programs.

The dance has received the official recognition of the WPA in a newly formed Dance Theater as a division of the Federal Theater, which will employ a large number (about 150) of professional dancers of all types and schools. Gluck-Sandor, who organized the Dance Center of a few years ago, will be in charge of the first of three active dance groups, the production; Don Oscar Becque will head the experimental group, and the two will jointly direct the Service Group, which will supply ballets and dancers in co-operation with other divisions of the Federal Theater.

M. L.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers
For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships leave New York unless otherwise marked

Ship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Am. Farmer	Jan. 17	Plymouth, Jan. 26	Jan. 16, 8:00 pm	Jan. 17, 12:00 m
Lafayette	Jan. 18	Plymouth, Jan. 26	Jan. 17, 8:00 pm	Jan. 18, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Tolken	San Pedro, Jan. 23	Jan. 18, 4:00 pm	Jan. 18, 7:30 pm
‡Manulani	San Francisco, Jan. 29	Jan. 24, 4:00 pm	Jan. 24, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco, Feb. 4	Jan. 30, 4:00 pm	Jan. 30, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro, Feb. 6	Feb. 1, 4:00 pm	Feb. 1, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Hoover	San Francisco, Jan. 25	Jan. 20, 4:00 pm	Jan. 20, 7:30 pm
Pres. Grant	Seattle, Feb. 1	Jan. 27, 4:00 pm	Jan. 27, 7:30 pm

Mystery Drama Still Popular After Ten Years on the Air

Radio

Three strokes on a Chinese gong every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock brings together a group of listeners who find thrills and relaxation in mystery dramas. The "Crime Clues" period, which is heard on the NBC-WJZ network, has reached its five-hundredth performance, or 10-year run, if figured on a strict weekly broadcast basis.

When Woodrow Wilson confessed that mystery stories were his favorite form of light reading for relaxation, it is believed he gave impetus to the "whodunit," as Variety calls mystery thrillers, fad. It was indeed only a matter of time before it spread from books to the radio and the Tuesday evening period on the air no doubt unites these devotees in a common band.

"Impossible Crimes"

According to Stewart Sterling, author of these mystery dramas, the favorite type of theme is the "impossible crime," such as one committed in a locked vault or room. These sketches invariably bring a flood of letters arguing about various developments in the story.

The Crime Clues period draws an audience mail as intelligent as that evoked by any program. Listeners often send plots (which are not permitted to go to Mr. Sterling for fear of plagiarism suits), others write Spencer Dean, the manhunter, to help them solve "petty" crimes and others want to know how they may become detectives.

Like "2226 Baker Street," the address of Sherlock Holmes, Spencer Dean's fictional address, "27 Malvern Place," has been well noted by listeners. In fact, so much mail has been sent to this phantom address that the postal authorities have requested the author to stop using it in his programs.

Though their activities are based in New York, Spencer Dean and Dan Cassidy have worked in 40 different American cities, and it is rumored may take a trip abroad to aid Scotland Yard as did Sherlock Holmes, their noted predecessor.

★ ★ ★

Copyright Puzzle

The various complications of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers versus the Warner Brothers music copyrights case leave a reasonable doubt in some minds as to just whose "rights" are being protected.

Warner Brothers, owner of five of the largest of the music publishing houses, has withdrawn all permission for its songs to be radiocast except upon payment of an additional copyright fee. This is an addition to the fee already demanded by "Ascap," the original group from which Warner Brothers withdrew. Presumably in this withdrawal Warners is protecting the rights of the composers whose copyrights it holds by insuring their songs a longer life as compared with the high mortality caused by overplaying them on the radio.

Now it is learned that a number of outstanding song writers enrolled under the Warner-owned companies have rejoined the Ascap, thereby making available to the radio all tunes to be composed by them in the future. This group includes George Gershwin, Cole Porter, Arthur Schwartz, Howard Dietz, Sigmund Romberg, Vernon Duke, Ira Gershwin and Noel Coward, all of whom have signed contracts with Chappell & Co., music publishers.

Many of the numbers composed by these men recently are available on the radio, but this does not apply to the release of their past works, which are controlled by the Warner group. Sigmund Romberg, for instance, found himself very neatly tied up recently when the Warner ban went into effect. Much of his music is owned by the Warner group. He hurriedly joined with another publisher and composed some music which would be available for his radio program.

★ ★ ★

Staticless Reception

Shortwave reception, free from man-made static, is now in the offing by means of a simple device incorporated in the receiver, which is described by James Lamb, technical editor of the American Radio League, writing in the February issue of QST, amateur radio publication.

Preceding the description of the device, which Mr. Lamb says is a surprisingly simple solution to electrical noise elimination, he describes the different types of noise interference in shortwave reception. The "pistol shot" or "machine gun" variety comes from spark plugs in automobiles, light switches, power leaks on transmission lines, "violet ray" devices and similar other "make and break" switches. The other type is the "hash" caused by alternating and direct current series motors with worn, or sparking, dirty brushes.

Examination of this electrical interference with a cathode-ray oscilloscope showed that the noise came in sharp peaks of great intensity but short duration. The strength of these peaks is often great enough to overload a receiver rendering reception impossible. Mr. Lamb's device causes these peaks to cancel themselves so that it is possible to receive weak signals through interference that ordinarily would have made reception impossible.

Mr. Lamb hopes, as does many a receiver owner, that all electrical devices may eventually be "muzzled" so that a complete electrical "silence" will descend upon radio reception. While many electrical equipment manufacturers have seen the value of muzzling their devices there is much ground work to be gone over before all see the value of preventing interference.

★ ★ ★

The following schedule, in eastern standard time, contains feature programs selected from world listings:

Sunday, Jan. 19

New York—3 p. m.—New York Philharmonic Orchestra. W3XAU, Philadelphia, 31.2m (9590kc). CJRO, 48.7m (6150kc), and CJRX, 25.6m (11,720kc).
Boston—4:15—Christian Science studio program. W1XAL, 25.5m (11,790kc).
Paris—6:15 p. m.—Concert relayed from Radio-Paris. PYA, 25.8m (11,720kc).
London—6:55 p. m.—James Watt Bicentenary service for inventor of the steam engine. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"I Dreamt of Blossoms Bright and Gay." Thoughts of spring in winter. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—"America and I." Songs and a chat by Traute Rose. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).
London—10:15 p. m.—A Recital by Meriel St. Clair (mezzo-soprano) and Hilda Dederich (pianoforte). GSD, 25.5m 11,750kc), GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), or GSL, 49.1m (6110kc).

Monday, Jan. 20

Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m (11,790kc).
London—6 p. m.—"Bertie," or "Balham to the Bone," a burlesque. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).
Rome—6:15 p. m.—Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," from San Carlo Theater, Genoa; talk, Mgr. Angelo Bartolomasi, Bishop in charge of the army chaplains, on "Italian Missionaries in Ethiopia." 2RO, 31.1m (9635kc).
Berlin—6:45 p. m.—"The Apple Thief," by Josef Haydn. A song play of the year 1791. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).
London—7 p. m.—A descriptive commentary from the belfry of York Minster. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m. (6050kc).
Paris—7:15 p. m.—French market prices. FYA, 25.6m (11,720kc).

Tuesday, Jan. 21

Washington — 11 a. m. — United States Marine Band. Capt. Taylor Branson, leader. W3XAL, New York, 16.9m (17,780kc).
Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m (11,790kc).
London—6:30 p. m.—"Face to de Risin' Sun." A program of Negro spirituals. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).
Berlin — 7:30 p. m. — "Giant Technical Achievements." DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).
Paris—8 p. m.—News in English. FYA, 25.6 m (11,720kc).
Berlin—8 p. m.—German Marches. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).
London—10:30 p. m.—Talk: "Imperial Affairs." GSD, 25.5m (11,150kc), GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), or GSL, 49.1m (6110kc).

Wednesday, Jan. 22

Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m (11,790kc).
Rome—6:15 p. m.—Special program dedicated to the Federation of Business and Professional Women. Piano recital. Cesarina Buenarba. 2RO, 31.1m (9635kc).
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—"Thomas Paine." DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).
London—7.15 p. m.—Folk lore, legend, and folk song, collected from all points of the compass in the British Isles. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc) or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).
Paris—8:15 p. m.—Literary life, M. F. de Teramond. FYA, 25.6m (11,720kc).
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—The Best German Male Choirs. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).
London—10 p. m.—"Shiver My Timbers!" Another program of nautical nonsense. GSD, 25.5m (11,750kc), GSC, 31.3m (9580kc) or GSL, 49.1m (6110kc).

Thursday, Jan. 23

Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m (11,790kc).
London—7 p. m.—"From the Woman's Point of View." Minnie T. Hogg. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).
Boston—7:15 p. m.—Through the years with music and musicians. W1XAL 49.6m (6040kc).
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"Germans away out there . . ." A memorial. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).
Paris—8:15 p. m.—Songs of yesterday and today by Mlle. Suzy Vinker. FYA, 25.6m (11,720kc).
Minneapolis — 11:35 p. m. — Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor. W2XAF, Schenectady, 31.5m (9530kc).

Friday, Jan. 24

Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m (11,790kc).
Rome—6:15 p. m.—"Orseolo," by I. Pizzetti, from the Scala Theater in Milan. 2RO, 31.1m (9635kc).
London—6:45 p. m.—A light classical program. Empire Orchestra. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—From the skating rink. Merry songs and verses. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).
Paris — 8:15 p. m. — French music. FYA, 25.6m (11,720kc).
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Concert of light music. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).

Saturday, Jan. 25

New York City—1:45 p. m.—Metropolitan Opera. Milton J. Cross, narrator. W2XAF, Schenectady, 31.4m (9550kc), and W2XAD, 19.5m (15,400kc).
Geneva—5:30 p. m.—League of Nations. 'Keeping the Peace in Europe." HBL, 31.2m (9650kc).
London—7:15 p. m.—"All Fares, Please!" A dissection on London's red buses. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Some merry riddles. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).
Boston—8:15 p. m.—Boston Symphony Orchestra. W1XK, 31.35m (9570kc).
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Dance music. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).
London—10 p. m.—"From the Woman's Point of View." GSD, 25.5m (11,750kc), GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), or GSL, 49.1m (6110kc).
London—10:15 p. m.—"Around These Isles." Folk lore, legend, and folk song, collected from all points of the compass in the British Isles. GSD, 25.5m (11,750kc), GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), or GSL, 49.1m (6110kc).

Buffalo Food Prices Show 10 P. C. Rise

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 15 (AP) — Buffalo food prices are 10 per cent above a year ago despite the invalidation of the AAA, the University of Buffalo bureau of business and social research reported yesterday.

Recent cuts in retail flour prices the bureau said did not offset rises in the price of meats, fruits and vegetables. The bureau's figures show an increase of eight tenths of 1 per cent in all retail food costs from Dec. 10 to Jan. 10.

Baker Finds Relations With League Debatable

CLEVELAND, Jan. 15 — Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War and League of Nations champion, asserted Jan. 13 the League's position in relation to this country is "debatable" in world affairs today.

Discussing problems of neutrality and war, in an address Mr. Baker said "whether the League is the answer is debatable. I thought it once was." "Perhaps our present distribution of power is not adaptable to joining," he continued.

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Fiji: the Singatoka Road

"SINGATOKA! Singatoka!" cries the bus driver, and relentlessly hoots his horn. To undertake the trip to Singatoka with only one paying passenger will never do; he cruises Little India's main street pleading for more. True enough, we already are two hours late in starting, but there is plenty of time. On one side pale green fields of sugar cane stretch away to the Fijian mountains. On the other are the white-painted hovels of Little India, with their long verandas. The tropic sun beams.

In the veranda-shade strange vegetables are spread for sale in heaps on the matting, each heap just big enough to flavor a pot of soup. The East Indians come and go on their delicate bare feet: here sits an old man erect and hoary, playing a gourd lute held upright between his crossed legs, attentive listeners gathered about him.

* * *

AT LAST! Two passengers! In the repose of the moment of their entry, comes the sound of the old man's lute, and the tapping on its gourd of his finger ring, and the mosquito-smallness of his old quiet voice. It is one of those timeless, Oriental, interminably winding—

Bang! With an explosion of ill-smelling smoke, the journey finally begins. The cane fields, the white hovels, roll away; the incongruous shaft of the sugar-mill chimney sinks on the horizon behind us.

Seaward the Yasawa Isles lift craggy pinnacles, spread beaches of spotless sand. Landward the mountains end abruptly in a gigantic cliff, where the spirits of heathen Fiji used to step off into the next world. And between, on the intervening plain, is our road. Down it we come, engine roaring, horn hooting, while every body-joint adds its squeak to the din. The bus is an old grocery truck, really, but has been painted in arabesques of brave green and orange. Benches have been fixed along the two sides of the delivery part, to which we cling.

* * *

THE DRIVER, AN East Indian, guides his vehicle with off-hand hauteur. His sad eyes and long mustachios make him look like a regretful bandit. As for my fellow passengers, they seem to be bride and groom. The girl is tricked out in cleaner drapes and gauzes than common; her anklets and bracelets seem more festively numerous than common, too. Jewels gleam from her filigree nose-buttons, and the outer edges of her dainty dark ears are perforated all the way up, to carry not a mere pair of ear-rings, but seven pairs. Her veil is held back by a head-band of silver. Rings too, and coin necklaces: poor girl! she is like a figure out of a morality play, symbolizing the Burden of Riches. All the same she looks shyly happy, and her hand is being held by this dark prince in the checked trousers.

Nandi we reach soon: more hovels, flanking a curved street shaded by enormous trees. Here the toiling mechanism rests, and our sad-eyed bandit leaves us. Presently the bride and groom wander off to find him. In a little while so do I. Ah, here he is, eating a lunch. He dips his fingers expertly in a white mound of rice, balls of which he tosses into his mouth as if it were a game. And now, at game number two, he leans out of the eating-house window tossing a basin of water from left hand to right while managing to wash them, then brushes his teeth with his index finger.

Filled and cleansed, he returns to the driver's seat. But where are the bride and groom? A prolonged search ends in a Chinaman's shop where they are found pricing glass pistols charged with heart-shaped candies.

* * *

REUNITED, OFF WE go, hurrah!—into the garage across the street. Our driver operates on a margin too narrow to allow buying more than one gallon of gasoline at a time. Besides, some makeshift bolt requires a nut, and it is not easy to find one soon that fits.

But here we go at last!—two blocks. Our bandit's cry: "Singatoka! Singatoka!" is rewarded by a signal from a little jeweler. Rising up from his snooze on the veranda he yawns into his shop, and begins a methodical search through a pile of old shoes to find a pair that match.

Meanwhile strange music fraught with Oriental trills begins to wind out from a near-by rooming house; I jump down to find its origin. The place is jammed with silent East Indians, one faithfully pumping a barrel organ while a mysterious fat man in a duster, standing negligently before the instrument, does miracles of finger work on its keyboard with his left hand.

* * *

THIS IS VERY absorbing. Presently, however, I remember my bus, and, turning, see it and the driver, the bride and groom, and the shod jeweler, waiting in calm resignation—waiting, this time, for me.

Off we go again. "Singatoka! Singatoka!" cries our bandit down the streets of Nandi; then the long ride unwinds, while the sun slowly climbs down the sky, and sinks beyond the far away rim of the sea. But can I remember the interruptions that mark it?

Now we are hailed by an old East Indian walking home with his wife. He is tired, and ready to ride. The wife, however, is scandalized by this lapse into extravagance; she raises a tumult of objection. Our driver, shutting off the engine and dreamily closing his eyes, awaits the end of the argument.

Here is another old couple by the roadside. The man signals, and nimbly from its hiding place in the grass produces a handsome pineapple for a gift to our driver. But that sad-eyed man knows his clients. One shilling each; he reminds them, will be his fare. Hereupon the pineapple is indignantly withdrawn, and after a torrent of abuse from both sides we ride away.

* * *

HERE IS A Fijian village beautiful with its smooth turf and its breadfruit trees: a Fijian family is ready to embark. They have their dearest possessions with them, an umbrella, a tea-kettle, and a kerosene lantern. The whole village is out to say good-bye, oh, long-winded kindly farewell! full of jokes and tears, piteous advice, and the one sudden shriek of the baby when first lifted in. And then at last, when the engine has been coaxed to start again, we are detained by a cry from over the hill: down courses a bushy-headed black boy with his hands full of small change, which he pours into the laps of his departing neighbors.

Now we stop on a windy hilltop where my neck is craned painfully to see the "mad ceremonies" that are going on. What is the meaning of all these pennons and booths, these formally grouped choirs and acolytes, these scarlet robes and heathen chantings? Nobody can tell me. The barrier of language rises up to prevent, and the driver's horn blots out the strange music. "Singatoka! Singatoka!" he cries vainly.

But after dark how wonderful to be riding still! A new moon hangs in the sky; the awkward pandanus palms, propped from falling by the prop of their own roots, lift tipsy silhouettes on the grassy hills. Up and down we swoop, now toward the moon, now into wooded hollows where firelight shines from Fijian village doors, and the chords of singing mingle with our own obstreperous racket.

* * *

BUT WE TOO are singing, that is, the little jeweler and our driver are: Indian ballads without an end, stanza upon stanza, ornate, interminable, winding behind us into the darkness like scrolls and ribbons. The bride has fallen asleep, jolting in her husband's arms; he looks at the moon, and holds her hand.

Now a crisscross of seaside coconut palms shows in the tunnel of light ahead. What! the end of the journey? Am I to be dropped out in this "heart of darkness"?

But there is a lantern that illumines a pair of black Fijian legs, and the glib rattle of a hotel pianola from the gloom beyond. And then lights, a shower-bath, and supper with a hot British pudding. I am soon refreshed, and at home.

The road behind me, nevertheless, with its seas of green cane and glittering brine, its strange music, and comedy, and its long, long patience where the sun moves but time stands still, yet runs in my tired head: and the sad cry echoes again: "Singatoka! Singatoka!"

GLANVILLE SMITH

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEASANT WOMAN AND DONKEY WITH FAGGOTS: *An Oil Painting by Epaminondas Thomopoulos*

THE Greek countryside is full of color. In the provinces of the Peloponnesus it is a common sight to see the peasants, mostly women, at work in the fields or in the vineyards, or tending their flocks of sheep and goats in the valleys or upon the mountainsides.

Mr. Thomopoulos of Patras has, for years, made a special study of the different types among the peasantry of his country. His compositions are of the illustrative kind; but, whether in his large decorative panels or in his numerous landscapes, his figures in their gay national garb have the appeal of everyday life. He excels in the portrayal of domestic animals and his colors are always joyful.

Mr. Thomopoulos is a lover of the open air and is an instructor in landscape painting at the Academy of Fine Arts in Athens. His own works have been shown in many European exhibitions in Paris, Venice, Rome and elsewhere.

Forest Picture

A dark blue pool in a ring of snow,
And little green pines above;
A silver channel where ripples go
(Ah, this is the place I love).

A runnel where ripples slip under the snow
And are lost in the reeds and sedge,
A silver course that the small waves know
(Red berries hang over the edge).

A lapis pool in a circle of snow,
And a rill in the rifted white,
Where silver and crystal the waters flow
(Ah, here is my heart's delight).

MARGARET ASHMUN

The Size of a Poet's Garden

EMILY DICKINSON, such a recluse that even Thoreau seems in comparison a traveller, scarcely left her father's house and grounds in Amherst for more than thirty years. She had been in love with somebody and had somehow lost him. The records agree on no other point. A secret in white, she moved about on the safe side of the threshold or risked the long distance to the garden. To cross the hedge to her brother's house next-door was an adventure. At times she preferred to send a letter. Her letters, once she had taught herself to write in her own way, were little more specific than her poems. She would fold a thought or a mood into words and toss it to a friend. . . .

She had almost nothing to do with the literature of the age. The public hunt for local colour passed her by, though she distilled more of it into her ecstatic epigrams than the entire fashion ever came upon. Not too far from Emerson in opinion and temper, she was far away from masters. Within herself, during her long solitude, she found inner circles of life, and circles within circles. In the last of them she lost the timidity with which she viewed the outer universe. She could be irreverent, tantalizing, and gay as well as markedly sensitive to all experience and all reflection upon experience.

Often in the hundreds of her poems she appears to be talking brilliantly to herself, trying to catch a spark of vision in a flashing image. The vision is what matters, not the form of expression, not even grammar and syntax. She might, having got her image, have gone on like most poets and rounded it to a form already devised. Instead she chose to let the image make its own form with the quick words she had found for it. She did not so much cut her poems to the bone as leave them as they were, without adding the customary flesh. Her work approaches poetry's irreducible minimum, which is poetry's immortal part.

To open her book is to enter a world which at first seems full of abstract terms walking angularly through a curious dance. Soon they are seen to be only the symbols of experience. They are people of her world, in which all thoughts are alive. Everything in it is achingly alive. . . . Archangels and saints and heroes are at home with robins and snakes and railway trains and telegrams and the flowers of the garden and all the business of keeping house. They move and turn like creatures studied under a microscope. Nothing stands dully still. Rocks breathe and stars play. The tiny stage swarms with innumerable dramas of the heart and mind which need only pinpoints of room. Yet they are not smaller than their themes, which are life, nature, love, time and eternity. Every fact has a shining significance, and every story throws off rings of light. The whole world has its centre in this spot. . . .

What she did is all that any poet can do. Whether a poet's garden is wide or narrow, he must, to be a good poet, treat it as a universe. —CARL VAN DOREN, in "What Is American Literature?" (London: Routledge. New York: Morrow.)

Sunset

That luminous dam of gold,
Built desperately to hold
The rising dark in check,
Is vain. Those waters reck
Little of barriers.
No wall of light deters
The river which will soon
Inundate all save moon
And star, those isles that rise
Out of the flooded skies.

—ADELAIDE LOVE, in *Voices*

While Gluck Was in England

HAD he been an accomplished contrapuntist—a thing he certainly could have become with hard work, and there is no ground for believing that he was idle—it would have been of no use to him. For contrapuntal writing is not a style to be adopted here and there at will: it is a way of thinking, a musical mentality, and one which was never Gluck's, as it was never Berlioz'. His grammatical clumsiness, when it is not simply the result of some idea of dramatic propriety, has no recondite charm, as his too fervent admirers would maintain. It is the price paid for the extreme naturalness and simplicity, the absolute dramatic sincerity of the rest of his work. . . .

The accounts of his success in London vary. There are the well-known stories of Handel saying that Gluck knew no more of counterpoint than his cook did and advising him to take less trouble for English audiences and to write music which sounded the big drum—it was the only kind they understood: but, on the other side, Burney blames the singers for the failure of La Caduta dei Giganti and speaks of Gluck as a promising composer.

By far the most important part of Gluck's visit to London, however, was not the music he produced but the music he heard. Coming from Milan he had certainly passed through Paris, and it is possible that he heard some work of Rameau's while he was there. In any case he certainly made the acquaintance of Handel's music in London: indeed it inspired him with such enthusiasm that, to the end of his life, he declared Handel was his favourite composer and kept a large portrait of him in his bedroom. Gluck's style, as it matured, came nearer and nearer to the breadth, simplicity, and vigour of Handel's and both were built on a common Italian foundation which neither of them ever wholly deserted. All cases of the influencing of one genius by another are, of course, no more than cases of education, the one bringing into the light qualities of the other which are latently present and only need some stimulant to make them apparent. Thus Gluck's English visit opened a new musical world to him, though it bore no immediate effect. For the moment he was still, of necessity, too concerned with making his living to have time to reflect very deeply on the nature of the art whose practice was his only means of livelihood.—MARTIN COOPER, in "Gluck" (London: Chatto & Windus. New York: Oxford University Press.)

"Comfort ye my people"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PROBABLY few words in common use are of lovelier connotation than the word "comfort." In defining its meaning the dictionaries give several synonyms to encompass its wide significance. The thought of comfort calls up mental pictures of solace, tenderness, love, all of which express its meaning truly and beautifully. Yet it is not always realized that to comfort means also to strengthen, to imbue with strength.

Are there any, young or old, rich or poor, who have not at some time felt the desire to be comforted—strengthened? And since to be made strong is a legitimate as well as an outstanding desire of men, nothing could bless them more than to learn the place where strength may be found, and how to make it their very own. The weakness, even the helplessness from which men think they suffer, God never made; it is a suggestion of the carnal mind, and men are strengthened by the power that may always be theirs through discernment of spiritual reality.

The prophet points out that "all flesh is grass," and continuing declares, "The grass withereth, the flower fadeth: but the word of our God shall stand for ever" (Isaiah 40:6, 8). There is, then, no true strength to be found in the material—the flesh; but Spirit is the true and unchanging source of strength, ever reflected by spiritual man.

Near the close of his earthly career Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, spoke to his disciples of the time when he would be no longer with them, and he gave them a promise saying (John 14:16, 17), "I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever; even the Spirit of truth." This Comforter was, and is, the truth which the Way-shower himself had taught, and proved. Through this Comforter his followers were to heal their own and others' sickness, raise the dead, overcome discord, and in every way demonstrate the great truth of being, namely, man's inseparable oneness with God.

The Christ-idea has never been entirely obscured throughout the ages. It brings spiritual strength, the true comfort manifesting the reality and truth of being. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, declares in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 55), "This Comforter I understand to be Divine Science." Such a claim, if startling to material thought, is logical and scientific and is being practically demonstrated daily by humble, open-minded students of this textbook when study is accompanied by a sincere effort to put its teaching into practice.

Since this textbook, as its title indicates, includes also a "Key to the Scriptures," it helps the student who is seeking the scientific understanding of comfort, to accept and follow the plain teaching of the Bible. Christ Jesus said (John 14:26), "But the Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, . . . shall teach you all things." To have true knowledge is to have power. This spiritual knowledge, promised by the Way-shower, is the unfoldment of the understanding of man's sonship with God, whereby he forever reflects and expresses the strength that is derived from God.

The Bible is replete with examples of men and women who, through spiritual understanding, expressed strength and ability far beyond the standard considered normal by mortal thought or material limitations: Moses, leading the children of Israel into freedom, being a striking example of this. Yet these victories are not more veritable than the present-day demonstrations made by Christian Scientists throughout the world. They are accomplishing spiritual victories in business, home, school, church, and elsewhere, as they humbly put to proof the eternal truth that man, the child of God, expresses strength, wisdom, and intelligence. Does not the Bible record (Genesis 1:26, 27) state that man, by virtue of his being made in God's image and likeness, has dominion? All, then, may rise from the false belief of the material, claim the dominion that is their spiritual birthright, and assiduously cultivate love, honesty, purity, and gratitude, that is, the spiritual qualities by which true strength unfolds.

In all ages men have sought to learn how weakness, weariness, sickness, and the sorrows of materiality can be made to disappear. In the exhortation to the people, as given by Isaiah (40:1), "Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God," the prophet concludes this call to spirituality with the logical and comforting answer to this question. How illuminating is his conclusion (40:31): "They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint"! By waiting "upon the Lord," by spiritual thinking and the conscious reflection of God, comes the spiritual strength which is the true, the present, and the only comfort.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.)

"¡CONSOLAD A MI PUEBLO!"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

PROBABLEMENTE pocas palabras en nuestro lenguaje común tienen un significado tan hermoso como los términos consolar, animar, confortar. Al definirlas los diccionarios dan varios sinónimos para abarcar su amplia significación. La idea del consuelo evoca cuadros mentales de expresiones de solaz, ternura y cariño, todas las cuales ilustran gráfica y bellamente ciertos aspectos de su significado. Pero no se comprende siempre que consolar y especialmente animar y confortar también quiere decir: dar valor, infundir ánimo y fuerza.

¿Hay alguien, joven o viejo, que no haya sentido a veces un anhelo de consuelo,—de confortación? Y puesto que el deseo de tener fuerza es una aspiración tan legítima como predominante en los hombres, no hay nada que les podría bendecir más que saber el lugar en donde encontrar la fuerza y la manera de adquirirla. La debilidad y flaqueza, de que los hombres creen sufrir Dios no la ha creado; es una sugestión de la mente carnal. Y los hombres se fortalecen por medio del poder que es siempre de ellos al percibir la realidad espiritual.

El profeta señala como "toda carne es hierba", y continúa diciendo: "¡Sécase la hierba, se marchita la flor, mas la palabra de nuestro Dios permanece para siempre!" (Isaías 40:6, 8). Así es que no se puede encontrar fuerza verdadera en lo material,—la carne; pero el Espíritu es la verdadera e inmutable fuente del vigor, que se refleja en todo tiempo por el hombre espiritual.

Cerca del final de su carrera terrenal, Cristo Jesús, el Guía, habló a sus discípulos del tiempo cuando ya no iba a estar con ellos, y les dio una promesa, diciendo (San Juan 14:16, 17): "Yo rogaré al Padre, el cual os dará otro Consolador, para que esté con vosotros para siempre; es decir, el Espíritu de verdad." Este Consolador era y es la verdad que el Guía mismo les había enseñado y demostrado. Por medio de este Consolador sus discípulos habían de curar sus propias enfermedades y las de los demás, resucitar a los muertos, vencer la discordia, y demostrar en toda circunstancia la gran verdad de la existencia, a saber: la unidad inseparable del hombre con Dios.

La idea del Cristo no se ha obscurecido nunca por completo, a través de los siglos. Trae fortaleza espiritual, el consuelo verdadero, manifestando la realidad y la verdad de la existencia. Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, declara en su libro de texto SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS, p. 55): "Según yo lo entiendo este Consolador es la Ciencia Divina." Tal declaración, por sorprendente que parezca al pensamiento material, es lógica y científica, y se demuestra prácticamente todos los días por personas que estudian aquel libro de texto con humildad y con una mente abierta, acompañando este estudio con un esfuerzo sincero de llevar sus enseñanzas a la práctica.

Este libro de texto, como su título indica, incluye también una "Clave de las Escrituras", y con eso ayuda al que lo estudia, buscando un entendimiento científico del consuelo, a aceptar y seguir las enseñanzas sencillas de la Biblia. Cristo Jesús dijo (San Juan 14:26): "Mas el Consolador, es decir, el Espíritu Santo, . . . él os enseñará todas las cosas." Tener conocimiento verdadero es tener poder. Este conocimiento verdadero, prometido por el Guía, significa el desarrollo de un entendimiento más claro de la filiación del hombre respecto a Dios, por el cual se refleja y expresa continuamente la fuerza que se deriva de Dios.

La Biblia abunda en ejemplos de hombres y mujeres que por medio del entendimiento espiritual han expresado fuerza y habilidad por encima de lo que se considera la norma ordinaria, según el pensamiento mortal y las limitaciones materiales. Moisés fué un ejemplo prominente de esto, libertando a los hijos de Israél de la esclavitud. Y sin embargo, estos ejemplos no son más verdaderos que las demostraciones que los Científicos Cristianos están haciendo actualmente en el mundo entero. Llevan a cabo victorias espirituales en el mundo de los negocios, en el hogar, la escuela, la iglesia y por todas partes, a medida que ponen en práctica humildemente la verdad eterna de que el hombre, el hijo de Dios, expresa fuerza, sabiduría e inteligencia. ¿No dice el relato bíblico (Génesis 1:26, 27) que el hombre, puesto que ha sido creado a la imagen y semejanza de Dios, tiene dominio? Todos, pues, pueden elevarse por encima de la creencia errónea en la existencia material, pueden reclamar el dominio que es su patrimonio espiritual, cultivando asiduamente cualidades como el amor, la honradez, la pureza y la gratitud, es decir, los atributos espirituales, por los cuales la fuerza verdadera se desarrolla.

A través de las edades los hombres se han preguntado, donde pudieran aprender la manera de vencer la debilidad, el cansancio, la enfermedad y las aflicciones de la materialidad. En la exhortación al pueblo, tal como la encontramos en el libro de Isaías (40:1), "¡Consolad, consolad a mi pueblo! dice vuestro Dios", el profeta concluye esta llamada a mayor espiritualidad con la contestación lógica y confortadora a aquella pregunta. Cuán iluminadora es su conclusión (40:31): "Los que esperan a Jehová adquirirán nuevas fuerzas; se remontarán con alas, como águilas; correrán, y no se cansarán; caminarán, y no desfallecerán." Esperando en Dios, es decir, pensando de una manera espiritual y reflejando a Dios conscientemente, encontraremos la fuerza espiritual, que es el consuelo verdadero, el consuelo siempre presente y único.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to
THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
BOSTON, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries

One year	$9.00	Three months	$2.25
Six months	$4.50	One month	75c

Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: 3a Unter den Linden.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Commodity and Money Markets

Petroleum Shares Generally Higher In Spotty Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Strength in spots characterized dealings in today's stock market.

Oils and specialties forged ahead for gains of fractions to a point or more while most other groups seemed to lack bullish vitality.

A number of new highs for the past year or longer were recorded in brisk early transactions which put the ticker tape behind. Profit taking was a retarder, however, and the pace slowed in the afternoon.

Prominent on the up side were Houston Oil, Superior Oil, Seaboard, Phillips Petroleum, Ohio Oil, Gillette, Newport Industries, Ludlum Steel, American Chain, U. S. Leather "A," Westinghouse, Pittsburgh Screw & Bolt, Radio, Standard Brands, Westinghouse Air Brake and International Telephone.

The late tone was steady. Transfers approximated 3,000,000 shares.

Call money renewed at ¾ of 1 per cent.

As the market opened traders scanned overnight developments for signs of further business and industrial progress.

Conflicting influences were found in the current steel situation by Iron Age, although national ingot output apparently is holding unchanged at 51 per cent of capacity. The weekly review said the outlook over the near term was not altogether clear.

As offsetting some of the cloudier factors, however, the survey noted a substantial pickup in orders for rails and track supplies as well as a better demand for structural steel. The magazine's steel scrap composite also advanced to a level equaling the highest in five years.

While the Associated Press index of electric power for the week ended Jan. 11 slipped slightly under the previous week's figure, the Edison Electric Institute reported that all major geographic regions continued to show increases over the comparable period a year ago.

Foreign exchanges started quietly with the French franc up .00¾ of a cent at 6.62⅜ cents and sterling unchanged at $4.96⅜.

Bond List Spotty

Following pronounced strength in recent sessions, the bond market underwent a leveling-off process today.

A few sections of the corporate list reflected active buying, but generally the list was spotty, with numerous rails and miscellaneous issues down fractions or more under the weight of realizing.

Forenoon changes in the U. S. Governments also were contrary to recent trends. Prices were down, although the tone was not especially heavy.

Specialists were of the opinion that the market was affected a little after overnight reflection on Secretary Morgenthau's remarks concerning the significance of the proposed bonus on Treasury financing plans and the national debt.

Treasury loans eased back 1-32d to 2-32ds in the early trading. In the guaranteed loans losses ranged from 1-32d to 4-32ds.

Corporate loans yielding some ground included Great Northern 4½s, International Telephone 5s, National Dairy 5¼s, New York Central 5s, Union Pacific 4s, United Drug 5s, Western Union 5s, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s.

The relatively small group of gainers included American & Foreign Power 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s, North American Company 5s, and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s.

Nearly everything of importance was higher in the foreign division. Fractional lifts occurred in obligations of Belgium, Brazil, Germany, Norway and Italy.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Foreign

London: A cheerful tone was registered on the Stock Exchange today in a fairly active session. The chief improvements occurred in oil and transatlantic issues on favorable advices from the United States and in rubber issues due to good trade reports. Giltedged securities eased on profittaking. The market closed firm

Paris: Fears for the fate of the Laval Cabinet caused rentes to sag on the Bourse today. International issues were stronger led by Royal Dutch shares. The closing tone was steady.

Berlin: After an uneven opening, prices on the Boerse weakened but firmed near the close.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	43	45	Manhattan	32	34
City	39	41	Public	46	50
Commercial	145	185	Trade Bank	16½	20
Fifth Av	1050	1100	Yorkville	35	45
First, N Y	2000	2050			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	66	70	Fulton	220	240
Banca C I	100	115	Guaranty	300	320
Bk NY&T	500	550	Irving	18	20
Bronx	101½	103½	Kings Co	1700	1800
Brooklyn	125	132	Law Tle & G	4	5½
Cn Hanover	118	128	M'facturers	49½	53
Chemical	55	60	New York	120	135
Law County	50	55	Title Guar	14½	16
Empire	23½	26	Unit States	2200	2300

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	49½	52	Merchants	385	..
N Shawmut	29¾	31	Second Nat	130	..

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	130	140	Harris T&S	316	360
First Nat	250	262	Northern Tr	560	600

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	64	70	Home	39½	42
Am Alliance	29	31	North River	29	31
Gt Americn	30½	33	Spgfld Fire	142	145
Hartford	89	91	U S Fire	58	61

Dividend Declarations

Regular

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Best & Co.	50c	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Do. extra	50c		Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Do pf	3½	S	Jan. 31	Jan. 31
Natl Biscuit	40c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 13
Newberry (J J) Co pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Procter & Gamble	37½c	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 24

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	12.00	12.00	11.98	11.98	..
June	12.35	12.35	12.29	12.29	+.03
September	12.70	12.70	12.62	12.62	..

1935 High	1935 Low	Stocks and Dividends in $	High	Low	Last Jan.15	Last Jan.14
74¾	51	2½ Acme Steel	69½	69	69	69¾
11⅞	4¼	.10b Adams Express	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
37¼	28	2 Adams Millis	35	34⅜	34⅜	35
24⅜	8	.60 Addressograph	23½	23¼	23¼	23¾
20⅜	4½	Advance Rumely	3⅛	2½	3	2½
8⅜	6½	.60 Affiliated Prod	8½	8⅛	8¼	8½
173	104⅜	3f Air Reduction	187¾	184	184	186¾
2⅜	¾	Airway Elec App	3½	3	3⅛	3¼
20⅛	13¼	.60f Alaska-Juneau	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜
33¼	6⅜	.. Alleghany Pr pf (h)	34⅛	34	34⅛	33¼
5	2⅜	.. Alleghany Corp (h)	3½	3¼	3¼	3⅜
14⅜	2⅜	.. Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	20⅜	19¼	19½	20⅜
14⅜	1¾	.. Alleghany pf ww (h)	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	18½
14⅛	2	.. Allegh pf wwwXL(h)	19¼	19¼	19¼	18⅜
32	21	1 Alleghany Steel	32¼	32¼	32½	32½
27¼	12¼	1 Allied Mills	25¼	24½	24¾	25¼
173	125	6 Allied Chem	167	165⅜	167	165½
129	122½	7 Allied C pf 120 24-32	120	24-32	120	24-32 120 23-32
9	3½	.. Allied Stores	7¾	7⅜	7½	7⅝
37⅜	12	.. Allis Chalmers	38	37½	37¾	37¾
22¾	14	1 Alpha Port Cem	23⅞	22⅝	23¼	22⅝
75¼	49	5 Allied Stre pf	71½	71½	71⅝	..
4½	2⅛	Amal Leather	5	4¼	4¾	4¾
40	26	2 Amal Leather pf	41½	39	40⅞	38¾
80	48½	2 Amerada	84⅜	83	83	84½
57⅜	41½	3 Am Ag Ch Dtl	54	53¼	54	53
47⅜	13½	25b Am Bank Note	47	45½	45½	..
70	43	3 Am Bank Note pf	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	65
19⅛	6⅛	.. Am Crystal Sug	18⅛	17¼	17½	17½
42½	21	1f Am Brake S&F	49	48½	49	49¼
129	119	7 Am Brake S&F pf	128	128	128	128¼
149⅜	110	4f Am Can	131¾	131	131	131½
33⅞	10	.. Am Car & Fdry	33⅞	33	33	33¾
65	25½	.. Am Car & F pf	65	65	65	65
33¼	8	.. Am Chain	38	35⅛	37⅜	35½
57⅜	38	13½ Am Chain pf	118⅛	117½	117½	115
96	66	3 Am Chicle	90½	90⅛	90⅛	90
9¼	2⅜	.. Am Colortype	12¼	11⅜	11⅝	12
35¾	22½	.. Am Com Alcohol	30⅛	29	29	29½
3⅞	¾	.. Am Encaustic (h)	2¼	2	2⅛	2
9¼	2¾	.. Am European	11	10⅞	10⅞	..
9¼	2	.. Am & For Pow	8⅜	7⅞	8	7⅞
42	14	.. Am & For P pf	33½	32¼	32¼	31¾
38¼	12	.. Am & For P 6%	29½	28⅜	28⅞	28
17	3⅞	.. Am & For P 2pf	15	14	14⅛	14
6⅞	3	.. Am Hide & L	7⅛	6½	6⅝	6½
40	28	.. Am Hide & L pf	40½	39½	39½	..
38⅛	29½	2.40 Am Home Pr	39¼	38⅛	38⅛	38⅜
4⅝	1⅞	.. Am Ice	4⅝	4¼	4¼	4½
37¾	14¼	2 Am Ice pf	23	22	22	23¾
11⅜	4½	.. Am International	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	12
27¾	9	.. Am Locomotive	27	26½	27	26½
78¼	32	.. Am Loco pf	78	77	77	77
12⅝	4¼	.. Am Mach & Met	11¼	11	11	11⅜
32¼	13½	.. Am Metal	31⅜	30½	30¾	31⅛
133¼	18½	.80 Am Metal &Fy	29½	28¼	28¾	29⅜
36¼	24	1½ Am News	37	37	37	..
9⅝	1½	.. Am Power & Lt	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9½
41½	8⅜	1¼ Am P&L 5% pf	40⅜	39½	40	39½
49½	10⅛	1½ Am P&L 6% pf	48¼	47½	47¾	47¼
28⅝	10⅛	.. Am Radiator	26⅜	25⅝	26⅛	26⅜
22⅜	15⅛	.. Am Rolling Mill	31½	30¾	31⅛	31⅛
21⅞	4½	.. Am Seating	25½	24½	24¾	25½
26¼	20	2 Am Sshipbuilding	29¾	29¾	29¾	29
64⅝	31⅜	.40b Am Smelt & Ref	61⅜	60⅛	60¾	61⅜
144	121	7 Am Smelt & R pf	143½	143½	143½	142
117¼	101⅜	6 Am Sm&R 6% pf	105	104½	104½	104¼
143	125	5 Am Smuff pf	135⅜	135⅜	135⅝	135½
107	74¾	5 Am Tobacco B	101¾	100½	101¼	101½
25¼	12	.. Am Steel Fdries	26½	25	25⅝	25
141	129½	6 Am Tobacco pf	138½	138½	138½	138½
50½	30⅝	2 Am Sugar Ref	58½	57¾	58¼	58⅜
140½	97⅜	7 Am Sug Ref pf	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾
160½	98⅞	9 Am Te & Tel	159½	158¾	159	159½
10¼	2½	.. Am Typee Fdrs (h)	7⅜	7¼	7¼	..
38½	9	.. Am Tsp F pf (h)	32⅝	32	32	32½
22¾	7⅛	1 Am Wat W & E	23¾	22⅜	22¾	23
94¼	45	6 Am Wat lpf	95	95	95	94½
10⅜	4⅞	.. Am Woolen	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9¾
68¾	35½	.. Am Woolen pf	65⅜	64¾	65⅜	65
1⅜	⅜	.. Amerex Hold	1¾	1¼	1¾	1⅝
11¾	2¼	.. Am Wr Pap (h)	9	8½	8½	9
⅝	⅜	.. Am Zinc Lead & S	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5½
30	6	.. Anaconda Cop	29½	28⅝	28¾	29¼
37	19⅜	.. Anaconda Wire	37½	36	37½	35½
17⅜	4⅞	.60 Anchor Cap	19½	18¾	19	19½
109	90½	6½ Anchor Cap pf	107½	107½	107½	107½
52	39	1f Archer Daniels	47⅞	46½	46¾	47½
110	97	7 Armour Del pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
6⅜	3¼	.. Armour Ill	6¼	6	6	6¼
70⅜	55½	6 Armour Ill pf	72⅞	72	72	72½
9⅝	4	.50c Arnold Constable	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
70	16½	1f Armstrong Cork	49	48¾	48¼	48⅝
18¾	7½	.. Asso Dry Goods	14¾	14½	14½	14⅝
44	79¾	.1e Asso Oil	47	47	47	46
60	36¾	.2e Atchison T&SF	70⅜	67⅞	68⅜	70¼
92⅛	66⅜	5 Atchison pf	99	99	99	99⅛
37¼	19½	.. Atl Coast Line	32	31	31	32
28	20½	1 Atl Refining	30½	29⅞	30	30
48½	32¾	2 Atlas Powder	52½	52½	52½	52½
19½	4	.. Atlas Tack	25	23¾	25	23¾
45½	15	.. Auburn Auto	43½	41½	41¾	43¾
14	5½	.. Austin Nichols	10⅛	9	9⅝	9¼
63	35½	2 Austin Nichol A	45¾	44½	45	43¾
5¼	2¾	.. Aviation Corp Del	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	4¾

—B—

6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	5¼
40	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	41½	41¾	41½	42⅛
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜
25⅛	9⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	25⅛	24	24½	24½
14½	3⅝	2½	Bangor & Aroos	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	44
15½	3¼	..	Barker Bros	17¼	16½	16½	17
88	32	..	Barker Bros pf	85½	85	85	85⅜
66⅝	37½	1	Bayuk Cig	69½	68½	68½	69½
14¾	5⅞	.60f	Barnsdall A	17⅞	16⅜	17⅛	16½
115	107⅜	7	Bayuk Cig pf	114¼	113⅞	114¼	..
20⅛	14	.50e	Beatrice Cream	20½	19½	19½	20⅛
85	72	3f	Beech-Nut Pack	90	90	90	89½
14¾	11⅛	1	Belding Hem	14	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝
24½	11⅜	.25e	Bendix Aviation	22⅜	21⅞	21⅞	22¼
22¾	15⅛	1½f	Beneficial Ind Ln	21½	21⅛	21⅛	21½
5⅜	3⅜	2	Best & Co	53⅛	53	53¼	54
52	21⅝		Bethlehem Steel	53	51½	52⅛	52
121½	55¾	13¾g	Beth Steel pf	128½	127	123¼	126½
27½	14¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	25½	25	25½	24⅞
17	9⅝	.10b	Blaw Knox	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	16⅜
23⅞	16⅜	.40	Bloomingdale	20⅛	20	20	20
22½	6⅛		Boeing Airplane	23½	22¼	23½	23
59⅞	39⅜	3	Bohn Alum & Br	53½	53	53	53½
100	90	4f	Bon Ami A	95¾	95¼	95¾	96
47¾	38¾	2f	Bon Ami B	45	44⅝	45	44½
27¼	21	1.60	Borden	27¼	26⅝	26⅞	27¼
70½	28¼	2	Borg Warner	67½	66½	66½	67¼
8⅞	3¾	..	Boston & Maine	10	9½	9½	9¼
2¾	½	..	Botany A pf (h)	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2½
55⅜	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	53½	52¾	52¾	53¾
17⅛	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	16⅞	16½	16½	16⅝
55	22⅝	3	Briggs & Strat	49½	49	49	49
42	30⅜	2f	Bristol Myers	41½	41½	41½	..
46⅞	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	42⅜	41¾	41¾	42½
100	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	..
5½	1⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	4¾	4½	4¾	4½
38	14	.75	Brooklyn Q pf	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	34½
71½	43	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	56¼	55¾	55⅞	56
63⅜	53	3	Brown Shoe	65⅜	65⅜	65⅝	65½
11½	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
8⅞	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	11⅞	11½	11⅝	12
17¾	8½	..	Bucyrus-E cv pf	18¼	17½	17⅝	18⅛
100	62¾	1m	Bucyrus-E pf	110½	110	110	110½
3	1	..	Budd Mfg rts	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
9¾	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	10¾	10⅛	10¼	10½
87½	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	95	93¾	95	..
14⅜	2½	..	Budd Wheel	13¾	12⅞	13	13⅜
24½	8¼	..	Bullard	26⅜	25¾	25¾	26½
13	3¼	..	Bulova Watch	13	12⅜	12⅞	12½
2¾	¼	..	Burns Bros A (h)	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
1½	¼	..	Burns Bros B (h)	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
9⅝	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8½
28	13¼	.60f	Burroughs Add	28⅜	27⅝	28	28
3⅛	1	..	Bush Term (h)	4½	4	4¼	4⅜
10½	5¼	..	Bush Term deb	15¾	12⅞	14½	13
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	20⅞	20	20	21
3½	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
1¾	⅜	..	Butterick (h)	1⅞	1⅜	1⅝	1¾
20⅜	11⅜	..	Byers	22¾	21⅜	21⅝	22⅜
66	32	..	Byers pf	71½	70¼	70¼	74

—C—

42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	36¾	36¼	36⅜	36¾
1⅛	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	⅞	¾	⅞	⅞
6¾	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	6¾	6½	6⅝	6⅜
33⅜	7½	1	Campbell Wy&C	31⅜	30	30¾	31⅜
13⅞	2⅛	..	Canada Dry	14⅞	14⅜	14¾	14⅞
13⅜	8⅛	..	Canadian Pacific	11⅝	11¼	11¼	11⅜
14	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	14¾	14½	14½	14¾
8⅛	3⅝	.20	Carriers & Gen Cp	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	8½
111¼	45¾	..	Case Thresh	100¼	99½	99½	100½
126½	83¼	4	Cashe Thresh pf	122	122	122	120
60	36½	1f	Caterpillar Trac	56	53¾	55½	55¼
35⅜	19⅛	..	Celanese Corp	30⅞	29¾	30¼	30⅜
21¼	16⅛	..	Celotex Co N	23¼	21⅛	22¼	21½
62¾	55	..	Celotex Co pf N	61	59¾	60¾	59½
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	27⅞	27½	27⅞	27
62½	34	..	Central RR of NJ	51¼	51¼	51¼	52½
12⅜	4¼	..	Century Ribbon	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	8⅞
65⅜	38⅜	4	Cero de Pasco	55	53	53½	55¼
15⅜	3⅜	..	Certain-Teed	16⅜	15⅜	15⅝	16¼
28¾	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	26½	26½	25½	27½
21	4⅜	..	Checker Cab Mfg	35½	35½	35½	36
61¼	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	67⅛	66	66⅜	65⅞
53½	37⅛	2.80	Ches & Ohio	55	54¼	54⅜	55
3	2⅛	..	Chi & E Ill (h)	3	2½	2½	3
3¼	⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	6¼	5	5	5¾
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	6½	6	6⅛	6⅜
35	15⅜	1f	Chi Mail Order	28½	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
3	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2½	2¼	2¼	2⅜
18	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	16⅞	16½	16½	16⅝
5	4⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅞
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N'western (h)	4¼	4	4	4½
10⅜	3⅜	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	10¼	9½	9¾	9⅞
20⅝	4⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	18¼	18	18	18¼
54⅜	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	54¼	53¼	53¼	54¼
2⅜	¾	..	Chi Rk & I P (h)	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2¾
4	1¼	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	7	5⅞	5¾	7⅜
4	1⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	7½	6½	6¾	7½
19¾	9¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	22	21½	22	..
31⅜	25	2	Chickasha Cot O	29¼	29	29	29¼
14	12⅜	6	Childs Company	10	9	9¾	9¾
26	9	.25e	Chile Copper	26⅝	25½	25½	25½
93¼	31	3	Chrysler	90½	87⅝	88½	89⅞
24⅞	12	2	City Ice & Fuel	16⅜	16¼	16¼	16
5⅞	3¼	..	City Stores	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	5½
27⅝	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	26	25½	25⅝	26⅜
48½	27⅜	1f	Clev Gr Br Co	44	43¼	43¼	44¼
59¾	45	6	Cluett Peabody	59¾	58	58	59
126	110	7	Cluett Phbdy pf	124	124	124	..
93	72½	2	Coca Cola	89	88	88	89½
21	15⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	20⅛	19⅜	19½	19⅜
107½	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	105	105	105	105
58⅜	57¾	3	Coca-Cola A	57⅞	55⅝	55⅝	56
50	9	.50e	Collins & Aikman	49½	47	48⅜	46¼
109	66¾	7	Collins & A pf	112	111¾	111¾	..
9⅞	6¾	..	Colonial Bea Oil	14	14	14	13¾
5⅜	1½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	7⅛	6½	6½	6⅞
29	..	1f	Colo F&I pf (h)	42	40	40	43¾
22½	10¾	..	Colo & Southern	29	27½	27½	28¾
21	7	..	Colo & So lpf	26	25½	25½	25½
21	6⅝	..	Colo & So 2pf	20	20	20	21½
15¾	3⅜	.20e	Columbia Gas	15¼	14¾	14⅞	14¾
90½	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	95	94⅞	95	93¾
49⅞	40	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	42⅞	42	42½	43
101¼	67	4f	Columbian vtc N	102	102	102	100
50	44½	2¾	Columbia P pf	50¾	50	50⅝	50½
58	59½	2½	Com'l Credit	48⅞	47	47	48¾
119½	110	5½	Com Cred pf	111¾	111	111⅛	111
72	56¼	3f	Comm Inv Tr	60⅞	60	60	60¼
105	97⅞	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	98½	98½	98½	..
23⅞	16½	.60	Comm Solvents	21¾	21	21¼	21½
3	⅞	..	Commw'lth & So	3¼	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜
71	29½	3	Comwlth & S 6 pf	70½	70¼	70¼	70½
21½	9	2e	Congress Cigar	18⅝	18¼	18¼	18½
11	5⅞	..	Conde Nast Pub	10	9¾	9¾	9½
45¾	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	44½	43⅞	44½	43¾
49	14⅜	..	Conn Ry & Lt	19¼	19¼	19¼	19
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	6	5⅞	6	6⅛
22⅛	14¼	1½m	Consol Film I pf	18¾	18⅛	18¾	18⅝
11¼	7	..	Consol Cigar	12	11¾	11¾	12
34⅝	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	33¼	32⅜	32⅞	32¾
105½	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	105½	105¼	105½	105
6⅜	1½	..	Consol Laundries	5	5	5	5
12¼	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	13½
8¼	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	9¾	9	9⅛	9
1⅜	⅜	..	Consol Textile (h)	1½	1	1½	1
101⅛	100½	5	Cons Oil pf n	102⅞	102¾	102⅞	101⅞
23⅛	22	..	Container n	22	21½	21½	21¾
82	69	6½	Cons Cig ppf ww	78	78	78	76¾
11⅝	4½	..	Cont Baking A	16¼	15⅜	15⅞	15⅞

1935 High	1935 Low	Stocks and Dividends in $	High	Low	Last Jan.15	Last Jan.14
17⅜	8⅜	.. Cont Baking B	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼
69	46¾	4 Cont Baking pf	76	75½	76	76
99¼	62¾	3 Cont Can	86	84¾	84¾	85½
20½	7	1.05e Cont Dia Fibre	19	19	19	19
44⅞	28⅞	1.20f Cont Insurance	44	43	43	44
2¾	¾	.. Cont Motors	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅝
35	15¼	1 ContOil	27⅛	26	26	27
74	62	7 Cons Cig pf	78	78	78	77½
69¾	41¾	3 Corn Exchange	67⅝	67	67	68½
78⅜	60	3 Corn Products	73	72	72½	71¾
7¾	4½	.. Coty	6⅞	6½	6½	6⅝
39⅞	25⅞	2 Cream of Wheat	37¾	37⅜	37⅝	37¾
14⅜	11¾	.25e Crosley Radio	18⅜	18	18	18¼
48⅞	2 3½	1 Crown Cork & S	54¼	50¼	51½	53
9⅛	3½	.. Crown Zeller vtc	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅝
38	14	.. Crucible Steel	37	36½	36⅞	37
105¼	47½	1½e Crucible Steel pf	105	105	105	105
2¼	1	.. Cuba Co	2¼	2	2	2¼
14	5	.. Cuba Ry pf	14½	14½	14½	14

Business and Industry • # Expert Sees Recovery Undermined, Lacking Effective Planning • Commerce and Finance

Consumer Buying Rises 7 Per Cent Above 1934 Total

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—Expenditures by consumers in 1935 in department stores, mail order houses and chain stores, general and variety, total $5,121,694,000, a gain of 7.3 per cent over 1934 aggregate to $4,772,469,000, according to A. W. Zelomek, economist of the International Statistical Bureau. Volume last year was the largest since 1931, says the report, while December expenditures were the largest since 1930.

Mail order houses registered the largest gain, which amounted to 21.5 per cent, while variety stores showed the smallest increase, 1.3 per cent, Mr. Zelomek said. Department store totals moved up 5.3 per cent, while general merchandise chain stores recorded a gain of 7.4 per cent.

Sales of new passenger cars in 1935 were estimated by the bureau at about $2,250,000,000, or an increase of about 50 per cent as compared with 1934. Gasoline sales were also of record proportions.

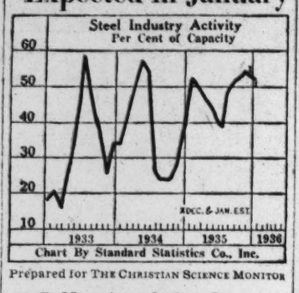
"It is interesting to note," Mr. Zelomek said, "that the American public spent nearly half as much for new passenger cars last year as they did for merchandise from all department stores, mail-order organizations and general variety chains."

The report also showed marked increases in sales of such items as electric appliances, hardware and furniture. Sales in shoe stores for the first 11 months were estimated at $451,046,000, as compared with $430,147,000 for the corresponding period in 1934.

An analysis of consumer income and expenditures by the bureau revealed that consumer outlays generally were fairly close to income, but that the amounts going to the general merchandise group lagged as compared with the income increases.

The income of the American people as estimated from manufacturing, mining, trade, financial and first-class railroad pay rolls, together with receipts from farm marketings, including benefit payments, approximated $41,200,000,000 for the first 11 months as compared with $37,300,000,000 for the corresponding period in 1934, an increase of 10.4 per cent. After allowances are made for the change in the cost of living, this gain is reduced to approximately 5.4 per cent.

Lower Steel Output Expected in January



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS estimated that January steel output, despite the slow start, will average about 52 per cent of capacity, to compare with 48 per cent in January, 1935, and 55.7 per cent in December, 1935.

Foreigner Wins Suit Compelling Railroad To Pay on Gold Par

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—Declining to pass on the possible intent of Congress in adopting the gold clause abrogation resolution, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals is today on record as upholding the contention of a foreign bondholder that he is entitled to collect interest on railway bonds at the old rate of exchange.

This is the first Federal Appellate Court ruling on the clause, the test coming in a suit involving $16,000 brought by the Anglo-Continental Treuhand, A. G., against the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company, for interest on bonds calculated on the gold par of the guilder.

The summary judgment was written by Judge Learned Hand and backs the previous ruling in the case of Federal Judge John C. Knox supporting the contention of railroad counsel that while the motive of Congress in adopting the gold clause resolution had been "to protect citizens from the consequences of our going off the gold standard, the changes in international exchange were just as crushing to those who had promised to pay in foreign money . . . even though in its haste the Congress did not think to mention them."

Judge Thomas W. Swan and Harrie B. Chase concurred in the Hand opinion, which states there is a limit "to the power of courts to mold the language of a statute in the interest of even the clearest immanent purpose; and we are not certain here of the existence of such a purpose."

Wall St. Pay Rolls Gradually Swelling

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP) — A steady procession of 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 share days in the stock exchange, with an occasional push over the 3,000,000-share mark, together with a good rise in prices that brought a larger number of active stocks into the higher commission brackets, is responsible for the cautious optimism over prospects for Wall Street pay envelopes.

Many well-known firms have already restored from 5 to 25 per cent or more of the pay cuts that were frequent and drastic during the days of the depression, but varying considerably among various firms. Aggregate pay cuts for many amounted to as much as 50 per cent.

One of the most striking evidences of the brighter outlook for the business is the number of new firms that have been formed in the past few months in sharp contrast to the many mergers, correspondent hookups, and outright dissolutions a year or so ago.

The latest report of the stock exchange lists 644 member firms as against 621 a year ago and 610 two years ago.

American Telephone Earns $7 in 1935

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, in a notice today to stockholders, stated preliminary data indicate consolidated earnings applicable to A. T. & T. stock were $7 a share in 1935 compared with $5.96 in 1934.

The Bell system had a net gain of about 460,000 telephones during the past year compared with 298,000 in 1934. There were about 13,845,000 telephones in service as of Dec. 31, 1935, or 3.5 per cent more than on Dec. 31, 1934, but 11.2 per cent less than the maximum development reached in 1930, Mr. Gifford declared.

Total toll and long distance calls handled in 1935 were about 4.5 per cent greater than for 1934, it was shown.

Republic Steel Planning $45,000,000 Bond Issue

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15 (AP)—T. M. Girdler, chairman of the Republic Steel Corporation, announced a registration statement has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington for a $45,000,000 bond issue.

Girdler said the major purpose of the contemplated issue is to refund a large amount of the corporation's indebtedness on a long-term basis to take advantage of current low-interest rates. Mr. Girdler said public offering of the bonds was anticipated about Feb. 1, 1936.

Administrative Group Pays $3,779,744 During 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—Group investment funds and investment trusts supervised by Administrative and Research Corporation, New York, distributed $3,779,744 to shareholders during 1935, a gain of $448,602 over 1934 and bringing total distributions since establishment in 1927 to $40,299,199.74, it was announced by Col. Benjamin F. Castle, vice-president.

Shipbuilding Has Substantial Rise In World's Yards

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Construction of merchant vessels throughout the world increased nearly 30 per cent during the quarter ended Dec. 31, as compared with the previous quarter, Lloyd's register of shipping reports.

The figures include all ships of 100 gross tons each and upwards now under way in all maritime countries except Russian, for which authentic reports have not been available for some time.

The total now being built aggregates more than 1,500,000 gross tons, Lloyd's reported, an increase of almost 350,000 tons over the aggregate reported for the quarter ending Sept. 30, last.

For Great Britain and Ireland the gain is about 40 per cent, and for the United States nearly 100 per cent, the report said, "although a relatively small amount of tonnage is still being built in the latter country."

Germany alone, of all the principal maritime countries, shows no increase.

Great Britain and Ireland, the report said, are building almost as much merchant tonnage as all other countries taken together. Their share of the current world production is 48.1 per cent as against 2.2 per cent for the United States, and 49.7 per cent for the other countries combined. The comparative totals are:

	Dec. 31	Sept. 30
Great Britain and Ireland	743,086	530,554
Germany	254,121	268,340
Japan	118,610	61,305
Holland	104,325	62,245
Sweden	94,802	89,000
Denmark	61,085	54,533
France	56,078	46,520
United States	35,371	16,800
Italy	25,590	24,230

Further Dollar and Gold Money Devaluation Seen by Economist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Although Britain's trade recovery of late has been so remarkable that Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said recently at Birmingham: "I do not really know where you can find anything which indicates a setback," nevertheless further currency devaluation is described as ultimately inevitable by Dr. Paul Einzig, a London economist, in a volume now attracting some attention here.

Dr. Einzig holds that such trade recovery as has developed up to the present is upon foundations that must give way sooner or later unless underpinned by more effective planning than has hitherto been attempted. "The devaluation of the remaining gold currencies," he says, "is a mere question of time; a further depreciation of sterling and the currencies of the sterling bloc is inevitable; and probably even the dollar may also have to be devalued once more sooner or later."

The book in which Dr. Einzig develops this startling theory is "The Exchange Clearing System," Macmillan and Co., Ltd., London, 1935, price 8s. 6d. net.

Agrees With Cassel

Dr. Einzig discusses the possibilities of exchange clearing as a means to mitigating the difficulties under which international trade is being carried on.

He agrees with Prof. Gustav Cassel, the Swedish economist, in holding that existing exchange restrictions and other impediments to world trade are only an effect and not the cause of the depression that has occurred. In particular he dismisses altogether the allegation often made that the situation would have been substantially easier but for the high customs barriers erected by the United States. This barrier, he says, was by no means the only factor responsible for the abnormal export surplus of the United States.

Until basic maladjustments are removed, therefore, no permanent recovery is, in his opinion, possible.

After being upset in Great Britain in 1931 and in the United States in 1933, the policy of "laissez faire," that is of leaving the situation to right itself, is being given another chance. Its adherents of the orthodox school expect it to lead to lasting improvement. But Dr. Einzig challenges this view. "The world," he says, "will be taught another painful lesson in common sense as a result of another series of violent crises and another prolonged depression. . . . If even that lesson should be insufficient to make mankind realize the inherent defects of an anarchic economic system, then the crises will repeat themselves over and over again."

The problem, in his opinion, is that of the "fundamental disequilibrium between fictitious wealth and real wealth."

Need Changed Money Policy

This disequilibrium after the war, he says, "might have been remedied by allowing commodity prices to rise to a sufficiently high level, but owing to the deflationary monetary policy pursued by the leading countries this rise was not possible. The value of the leading currencies was raised to its pre-war level and the disequilibrium was perpetuated. . . .

"The increase of fictitious wealth led to a corresponding increase in the financial superstructure, consequently the system became top-heavy. The amount of financial resources owned by the public and handled largely by banks and other financial institutions rose to a multiple of its pre-war figure."

Sooner or later in his opinion, the world will have to seek economic salvation in a progressive monetary policy accompanied by economic planning in which exchange clearance on an international scale will play an essential part.

The World's Business

Objections to Our Business Index—Does It Show the True Rise and Fall of Business Activity?

By H. B. E.

AMONG the letters we have received in connection with the new Christian Science Monitor Index of Business Activity, one in particular calls for comment. It is from a New Jersey reader, Mr. W. G. Edmonson. Mr. Edmonson thinks that the three components which go to make the index—electric power production, bank debits outside New York City, and miscellaneous car loadings—are well chosen. But, he adds, "Somehow the combined index as shown on your chart, does not seem to give a true picture of average business activity, particularly during the years 1929-32 inclusive. This index shows a maximum variation above the base or normal in 1929 of about 12 per cent and in 1932 a maximum variation below the base line of only 14 per cent, or an extreme variation between 1929 and 1932 of only 26 per cent, whereas we find that such individual indices as those representing volume of railroad traffic, volume of mining, and volume of manufacturing each declining 50 per cent or more from 1929 to 1932, and the indices of building construction and of steel output each declined about 80 per cent. The national income also showed a decline of almost 50 per cent during this same period."

Now if our chart does not give a true picture of average business activity, or lack of it, it obviously does not meet its purpose. We must improve it till it does. In any case, we had planned to make improvements as time went on. For this reason we are glad to get Mr. Edmondson's letter and hope other readers will be equally helpful.

The indebtedness is greater when our readers furnish reasons why the chart does not provide a true picture of business activity. Mr. Edmondson gives his own views:

> Perhaps the electric power index is responsible for this apparent distortion. Electric power production declined relatively less during the downward phase of the depression than other lines of business activity, and its gains during the past two years have been outstanding; but this favorable record has been due in part to the substitution of electric refrigerators for the old ice box, also the substitution of electric ranges for gas cooking stoves, etc., in domestic service, and to the substitution of purchased electric power for that formerly produced in privately-owned industrial plants and large city buildings.
>
> To the extent that this increased production of power as reported by public utilities represented substitution and replacement of some other form of service, it does not represent a net gain in business activity. The net gain can only be measured by deducting the decrease in activity of the ice service industry, of the gas service companies, and also the decrease in the operation of the local power plants that were displaced as a result of the change.
>
> In the same manner, the index of freight car loadings is effected by the substitution of truck transportation for railroad transportation and the true net change in business activity as represented by this index can only be measured by adding the increase in truck transportation to the volume registered by carloadings.

Our reply may be given seriatim:

1. The great difficulty in compiling a weekly index is to obtain weekly figures. We would very much like to make the allowances that Mr. Edmondson indicates. It is perfectly true that the rise in electric power output is due to *special* circumstances. For this reason one might say that to make no allowance for these *special* circumstances distorts a general index. But the lack of availability of figures on a weekly basis for the nonindustrial use of electricity prevents us from "breaking down" the figure for electric output as published weekly. This is the figure, therefore, that we are forced to accept. Similarly with miscellaneous carloadings. It is perfectly true, also, that the rise in miscellaneous carloadings is inhibited by the development of truck transportation. To that extent the lack of action in this series concurrent with general business activity is due to a *special* circumstance. Allowance should be made for it. It is impossible, however, to obtain a figure for truck transportation in any usable form, let alone on a weekly basis.

2. It will be seen from the above that electric light output is *helped* by a special circumstance and miscellaneous carloadings are *hindered* by a special circumstance. We may therefore say that to some extent one cancels the other in a *combined* index. This may not seem very scientific. But government statisticians regard the opposing tendencies in electric power production and carloadings as offsetting each other in the absence of precise or up-to-date data.

3. Mr. Edmondson refers to other series which show much wider declines during the depression and much wider increases during recovery than our combined index. They all reveal remarkable variations. The decline in automobile production, for instance, was about 85 per cent. The subsequent gain has been approximately 500 per cent. Undoubtedly, as recovery persists, the great gain will be precisely in such *durable* goods—the industries that sank so deeply during depression. Shouldn't an index purporting to provide a picture of the business scene take account of this aspect of it? I had myself raised this question with our statistician in the days when we were talking over our project. In reply she said that the illustration merely referred to *specific* cases, and that activity or decline in durable goods was taken account of in the components of our combined index. For instance, a rise in automobile sales means more payments; therefore a rise in the bank debits series. It also means more activity in the automobile workshops; therefore, a rise in electric power production.

4. As against Mr. Edmondson's illustrations, it is possible to show sympathy between our combined index and certain other specific indexes which he does not mention. For some eight or nine prominent indicators of business activity, the percentage recovery of the loss sustained in 1929-33 is approximately the same as that shown in our combined index; approximately 65 per cent. These include steel, building contracts awarded, building permits, bank debits, volume of manufacturing.

Britisher Asks U. S. And England to Get Together on Silver

LONDON Jan. 15 (AP)—A plea for closer co-operation between Great Britain and the United States regarding silver was made by Earl Castle Stewart, chairman of the "Mining Trust," speaking at that company's annual meeting.

He stated that during the war Great Britain was compelled to purchase over 200,000,000 ounces of silver from the American Government to meet the needs of India, "and there is no guarantee that such an emergency might not arise again at some time in future."

He pointed out that silver is both produced in the United States and used there as a backing for currency, while the British Empire also has a dual interest in the metal and reasonable stability of prices.

"Surely, therefore," he added, "there is sufficient common ground here upon which the British Empire and the United States might search for a common policy.

"There must be some price of silver or some limits within which the price could be allowed to move, which would be the option price, both for those whose interest is in production and for those whose main interest is to use it as a backing for currency."

New Treasury Issue To Yield 0.100 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 — The tenders for $50,000,000 of 273-day Treasury bills, dated Jan. 15, 1936, and maturing Oct. 14, 1936, brought bids totaling $190,515,000, of which $50,050,000 was accepted.

The average price of Treasury bills to be issued is 99.924 and the average rate is about 0.100 per cent per annum on a bank discount basis.

N. Y. City Credit Now Reported In Gilt-Edge Class

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—With a national survey showing municipal finance ratings up all over the nation for 1936 as compared with January a year ago, New York City's Comptroller, Frank J. Taylor, reports this city back in the "gilt-edge category" with a credit that is first-rate and bonds selling at par or better.

The improving situation here is notable in the light of the crisis which in 1932 found this community, whose financial operations are surpassed in magnitude in the Western Hemisphere only by the Federal Government, virtually unable to meet its current obligations. With New York City's credit an important element in the financial structure of the world, the ignominy of mismanagement that had so jeopardized its solvency that the doors of the banking community were closed against further borrowings, was a primary factor in turning the city up the ways of governmental reform that year. Thus the whole program of financial reconstruction under which municipal affairs have since prospered is of Fusion devising, an integral part of the anti-Tammany regime which Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia heads.

The facts of the city's current status, which show its financial house in excellent order with a steadily improving record, were made public by Mr. Taylor, who said they indicated "a material brightening of prospects in the money market and an indication that taxpayers are beginning to find conditions much improved."

"At the same time," his report continues, "the record would seem to show as regards revenue notes issued to meet anticipated taxes that we are some $80,000,000 to the good."

Tax collections of $629,155,396 for 1935 represent the best showing since 1930, and were almost $50,000,000 more than for 1934, according to the report. Only 4 per cent of taxes uncollected before 1932 remain outstanding and only 3.12 per cent of those uncollected since that year.

The financial rehabilitation is seen to have struck its real momentum in 1935, until in the latter months of the year the city was able to borrow short-term money in the open market at an interest rate of less than 1 per cent. Refunding operations during the year will save the city $11,000,000 in interest charges on its funded debt over a term of years.

Other factors seen as making for the general credit improvement were the city's pay-as-you-go relief policy through which it has not only been able to pay its share of relief during the year, but, it appears, will have a small surplus for 1936 needs, together with a substantial reduction in the city's outstanding short-term debt.

"I expect from this on that city bonds will rise rapidly in value and that, as a consequence of more favorable terms growing out of the security offered, the city will be enabled through refunding and in other ways to pull down considerably the outstanding debt," Mr. Taylor states.

Inland Steel Co. To Build Four Furnaces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—A construction program calling for installation of four new open-hearth steel furnaces has been undertaken by the Inland Steel Company.

This work is the first to be undertaken by any steel company on new plants for steel ingots production.

The cost of the four new furnaces may run as high as $800,000, as open-hearth furnaces cost up to $200,000.

Authorities in the steel industry believe Inland's program presages additional construction of new ingot steel facilities in the west.

Power Output Up 11 P. C. Over 1935

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 15

ELECTRIC power output for the week ending Jan. 11 was 1,970,578,000 kilowatt hours, a gain of 6.2 per cent over last week and 11.2 per cent above the same week a year ago, the Edison Electric Institute indicated today.

All major geographic regions continued to show increases over the year before, with the Rocky Mountain district showing the best gain and New England the smallest. Percentage advances were: New England, 7.6; Middle Atlantic, 10.1; Central Industrial, 12.1; West Central, 11.9; Southern States, 13.6; Rocky Mountain, 21.5; Pacific Coast, 10.9.

New Low-Cost Home Program Submitted To the White House

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—The committee for economic recovery, volunteer group of industrial executives, said yesterday that a $4500 home might be bought for $450 down and $21 monthly for 23 years under a housing program it had submitted to President Roosevelt.

The committee previously had suggested that 1,500,000 homes be built in three years in the $2500-to-$6000 class to furnish employment and improve city housing.

Chairman Allie S. Freed, president of the Paramount Motors Corporation, New York, announced he had gone to the White House Jan. 8 with detailed proposals that the Government advance $30,000,000 to help finance 40 new building firms in 20 cities and invest $115,000,000 annually in second mortgages as the program proceeded.

Mr. Freed said the monthly payment of $21 on a $4500 home would reduce principal, pay an estimated $113 a year taxes, and meet interest and insurance. He said the committee's proposal would require an executive order transferring housing activity from the Federal Housing Administration to the Department of Commerce and a congressional act reducing FHA insurance rates.

Price of Gasoline Up in Many States

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Price advances on gasoline and other petroleum products were announced yesterday by some of the major refining and distributing interests.

Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) boosted the quotation for gasoline ½ cent a gallon in tank cars, tank wagons and service stations in New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, the Carolinas and the District of Columbia.

Socony Vacuum Oil Company raised gasoline ¼ cent a gallon effective today. The advance affects all methods of delivery in New York and New England, with the exception of western New York, the company stated.

Trade Off to Good Start in New Year, Says Colonel Ayres

CLEVELAND, Jan. 15 (AP)—Col. Leonard P. Ayres, business statistician of the Cleveland Trust Company, says business is getting off to a good start in the new year.

In his monthly business bulletin, Colonel Ayres said that "three major factors will probably determine the course of general business activity in 1936."

"We cannot measure their relative importance, nor do we know how their influences may shift," he said. "We do know that business is getting off to a good start in the new year."

The "three major factors," he said, are the natural forces of recovery, "the subsidy that recovery is receiving from emergency expenditures of Government," and the relationship between business and Government.

"We have ahead," he said, "a political campaign in which most of the issues will be questions of economics, while most of the arguments will be appeals to emotion.

"It seems unlikely that the underlying struggle between agrarianism and industrialism will be given recognition. If the Congress, the campaign, the pending investigation and the Supreme Court do not inject new and serious uncertainties into the conditions under which business must be conducted, this third factor will probably not assume large importance.

"If this turns out to be the case, and if no important war breaks out, the controlling factors in continuing recovery promise to be the natural forces of expansion and the artificial ones of subsidy."

He cited examples of the natural forces of recovery, the replacement of goods in which shortages have developed, the making of more automobiles, construction of more homes and the building of more machine tools.

Colonel Ayres said that practically all the recovery has been confined to manufacturing.

"The revival in the steel industry," he said, "has largely come from increased individual purchasing power."

The automotive industry, he said, absorbed a quarter of the entire output of the steel industry, while railroads took only one-thirteenth of the total last year.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Business and Homemaking—How Three Women Do Both

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Hold Full-Time Jobs But Have Their Own Home

Three Women Prove Delightful and Practical Relationship Possible

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I WAS mixing a cake the other morning before leaving for the office—creaming the shortening and sugar together in a bowl quickly, because there wasn't much time. My partner stood in the doorway and watched while her iron heated. Presently she remarked, "I like to watch you beat that. You do it so rhythmically." After the cake was in the oven and the utensils washed up, I took a moment to notice how smoothly her iron swept back and forth on the board, and to realize that the rhythm in that action also was as definite and marked as the rhythm of a musical composition.

People sometimes ask how we three partners can manage three separate full-time jobs—one of them being the management of our own business as builders and land-owners—and still find time to make a home for each other and live in that home with so much contentment—yes, and entertain our friends in it, too, more freely than many a housewife who does nothing but keep her home. We answer them as well as we can—jokingly or seriously, according to the question; but the real secret which we might give them is just that underlying sense of rhythm and a deep-seated love of harmony, in living as well as in music.

In the first place, we never let our home—a six-room bungalow which we built ourselves and own in partnership—get into such a shape as to require a great deal of time in putting it back into order. When we have an evening of study or games or music, the tables and books are put away before the lights are turned out. No soiled dish is left on our drainboards over night; and using a dry mop on the kitchen floor is as much a part of dishwashing as is wiping the stove. Foodstuffs brought in from the market are stored away promptly; and when we leave for our offices in the morning the entire house, though it may not have been dusted, is at least in order.

To Be Lived In

As builders, we built our home to be lived in, not for show—and we planned it with an eye to minimizing the cleaning problem. Hence the doors and window sills are all set flush with the plaster, leaving no ledges to catch dust, and the same is true for the baseboards. One luxury we allowed ourselves which we know would make extra work—the built-in bookcases at the end of the living room have no glass doors to shut our books away from the room. We like to see their faces looking right down on us, and are willing to go to the extra effort of dusting them occasionally.

The finish of floors and woodwork also lends a lot to the ease with which we keep our home. The first cost of finishing it was expensive, but it is worth many times its cost in the time which it saves us, and the perfect preservation of the wood. All the woodwork except that in kitchen and bath was finished by a furniture man—exactly as fine pianos are finished—with seven or eight coats of lacquer over the stain, hand rubbed with pumice and with oil, and finished with wax. The floors are also finished with lacquer and wax, and the same treatment was given the kitchen linoleum, making it possible to keep the kitchen floor spotless with only a dry mop and occasional waxing, exactly as we care for the hardwood floors in other parts of the house. Our home is now nearly five years old, and shines as brightly as it did when it was new.

Weekly Cleaning

Once a week we get up extra early and clean house, finishing the whole job before leaving for work. One of us runs the vacuum on the big living room and dining room rugs; polishes the kitchen floor, adding wax when necessary, and cleans the bathroom fixtures. Another takes out the scatter-rugs and sweeps them, uses the dustmop, wipes out the corners of the rooms with a cloth, wipes away any spots on the kitchen and bathroom woodwork, and scrubs the bathroom floor. The third partner finds the dusting a job to keep her busy all the time the other two are doing all their respective jobs.

In between times, one of us occasionally picks up a little lint off the rugs, waters the lawn, wipes off the bathroom fixtures and the mirrors, or dusts off the table tops. Beyond that, the once-a-week cleaning is sufficient to keep the house shining.

Our housework is never a burden to any of us, because we manage to do the parts of housekeeping that we like. The washing and most of the ironing, for example, is the particular responsibility of M——. She gets up early some morning, or starts the washing some evening after she comes in from work. None of us ever cares when she does it, or even whether she does it every week, just so long as we have plenty of clean clothes and bedding. An electric washing machine helps her out—but above all, she goes at it intelligently.

The cooking, marketing and planning of the meals is my job—chiefly because I love to cook, and like the adventure of planning meals and making them fit our pocketbook. I allow $5 a week for foods for the three of us—including lunches, which we put up at home—and we live well on that sum. Occasionally there are extras, such as for company, but on the whole we stay within that allowance. Feeding a family, however small, on a budget, requires more time and thought than unlimited spending—but it has its rewards.

Inspired by Hunger!

I usually plan the meals sometime during my business day when work is slack. Before I go near the market, I have my menus for the week, and my market list carefully made out. That doesn't mean that if I see something at a special price, or something that seems attractive and good which I hadn't counted on, that I am limited by my plans. But it does mean that I don't waste time lingering in front of the meat market or vegetable stands vainly waiting for an inspiration. Besides, there is a definite advantage in planning meals during the office day, especially if I happen to be hungry. Imagination presents all sorts of delectable dishes at such hours as that—and the meals are definitely inspired!

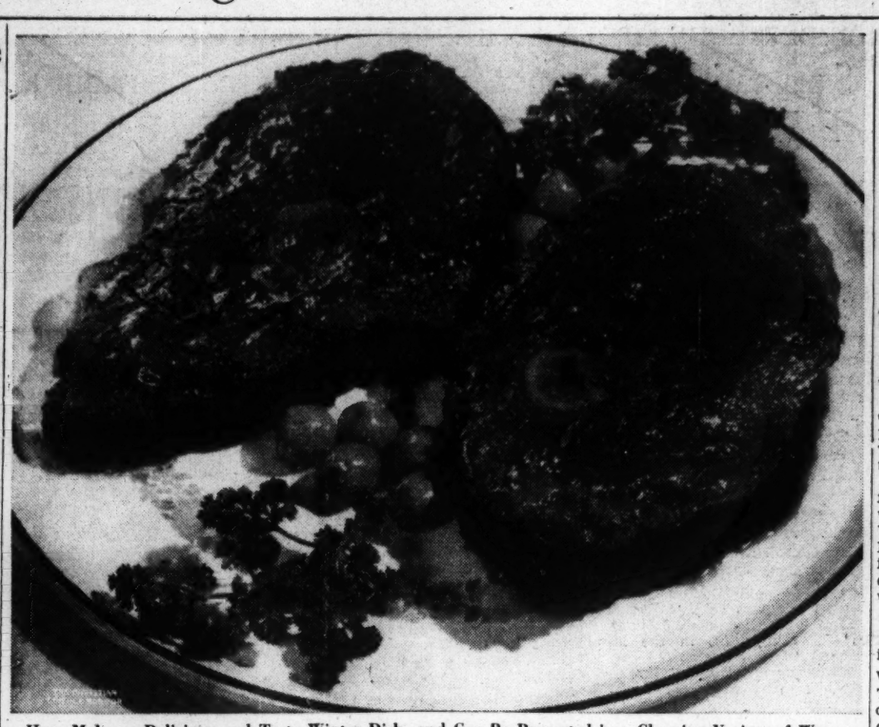
The early mornings are helpful in cooking, as well as in laundering and cleaning house. Often the entire evening meal is ready to be cooked in half an hour, prepared before I leave for work. Beans are always shelled or split in the morning; if there is a casserole dish it is all mixed waiting in the refrigerator in the dish in which it is to be baked. Desserts are usually prepared in the morning. It is in the morning, too, that I usually do the marketing. Saturday morning at about 7:30 is an excellent time. Everything on the market is fresh; I have the advantage of the advertised Saturday specials, and since there is no crowd I can usually get prompt service.

Since I have a half-holiday on Saturday, I might spend more time cooking Saturday afternoon; but that is usually our time for recreation together. So I like to have the roasts, and other things which require long cooking, for Sunday noon dinner. I have the roast practically cooked and the potatoes ready to brown before leaving for church; or if we are having chicken it is in the electric cooker all fried, to be kept slowly cooking until we get home. Then if we have had a roast, two or three of the following week's menus can be built around it for quick preparation.

Another time-saving trick is the fireless cooker. Food can be put in it in the morning—such as a Swiss steak, a pot roast, or a ham—and taken out all ready to eat in the evening. Monday nights, when M—— has a meeting at seven, and Wednesdays, when we all leave for church by seven o'clock because of L——'s official duties there, all the time-saving tricks we can think of have to be utilized.

We have always thought of our home as a picture of our thinking. If our thinking is orderly, it will be manifested in clean, orderly surroundings. So it seems perfectly natural to us to keep it neat and shining—the weekly and daily care of it is just as much a part of our lives as is the rising and setting of the sun, and its daily task of chasing away the darkness. And the precious hours that we spend together, in our "evenings at home," enjoying the quiet atmosphere of harmony with which we have surrounded ourselves, are actually more looked forward to than parties or outings.

G. R. W.



Ham Makes a Delicious and Tasty Winter Dish, and Can Be Presented in a Cheering Variety of Ways. The Photograph Shows Calawaiki Ham, and Directions for Achieving It Are Given Below

Ham a Tasty Winter Dish

This Versatile Meat Is Good in Many Combinations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR these cold winter days we like to prepare dinner menus that offer not only our favorite meat dish but other satisfying food combinations as well. Surely there are few meats that have more possibilities than ham for the dinner-that-everyone-likes. In fact, there are so many variations in ways of preparation that we can be confident of its welcome acceptance by the entire family. The versatility of ham has a way of satisfying every guest.

Calawaiki Ham

Simmer
2 slices ham (center cut) about two inches thick, in sufficient water to cover, for 20 minutes. Drain and place in an oiled baking pan. Spread top side with mustard and sprinkle with brown sugar. Mash
2 cups cooked dried apricots to a pulp. Add
½ cup white sugar
2 cups liquid in which apricots were cooked
1 cup crushed pineapple and mix thoroughly. Pour over ham. Bake covered in a hot oven (400° F.) 1½ hours. Serves six.

Planked Ham With Sweet Potato

1½-inch slice smoked ham
Cover ham with boiling water, bring to boiling point, then simmer for 40 minutes. Drain and place on a hot oiled plank.
Sprinkle with
4 tablespoons brown sugar
Dot with
cloves
Brown in a moderate oven (350° F.) for 30 minutes.
Form six mounds of
cups mashed sweet potatoes, leaving spaces for six servings of peas.
Sprinkle with
Marshmallows cut in small pieces and
¼ cup chopped nuts
Arrange
12 small boiled buttered onions on plank and put back in oven 15 minutes.
Remove, add
2 cups cooked green peas (2 lbs.)
Garnish with
Parsley.
Makes six servings.

Apples Stuffed With Ham

Cut in very small pieces
2 to 3 cups cooked diced ham.
Season with
3 teaspoons prepared mustard
3 teaspoons grated onion
⅛ cup chopped green pepper
Hollow out the inside of
6 large red apples
Fill with ham mixture and brush with
2 tablespoons butter
Place apples in a buttered casserole. Cover and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 1 hour or until apples are tender.
Mashed sweet potatoes with peanuts may be baked in same casserole if desired.
Makes six servings.

Ham Loaf

Mix thoroughly
¾ lb. ground smoked ham
¾ lb. ground lean pork
1¼ teaspoons salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
½ teaspoon poultry seasoning
2 tablespoons minced onion
2 tablespoons chopped green pepper
1 teaspoon minced parsley
1 cup soft bread crumbs
Then add
1 beaten egg
½ cup milk and blend until mixture holds together quite well.
Form into a loaf shape and place in loaf pan.
Pour
1 cup strained tomatoes over loaf. Bake in a moderate over (350° F.) 1½ hours, basting occasionally. Makes six servings.

Gypsy Ham

6 ½-inch slices smoked ham
Sear in
2 tablespoons fat until fat on ham is browned. Arrange in a large shallow baking dish. On the ham place
1 sliced onion
4-6 tablespoons brown sugar
2 tablespoons butter
2 cups strained tomatoes
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
¼ teaspoon paprika
Let simmer in a moderate oven (350° F.) 1 hour.
Makes 6 servings.

Spiced Baked Ham

5 pounds ham
Plunge ham into boiling water and boil 10 minutes. Reduce heat and simmer 1½ hours. Retain ½ cup water in which the ham was cooked. Remove rind of ham and replace on rack in roaster.
Add
¼ cup vinegar
½ cup stock
Sprinkle the fat surface with
½ teaspoon mustard
¼ teaspoon paprika
Dot with
15 whole cloves
Sprinkle with
¼ cup brown sugar
Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 1½ hours, basting occasionally. Makes 10 to 12 servings.

'Shopping Among Friends'

So Mrs. Odlum, Store President, Tries to Have It Feel

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

IT IS a novel idea to infuse into the methods and manners of a department store those particular nuances of courtesy, that warm glow of friendliness which one associates with a well-bred home. Mrs. Hortense McQuarrie Odlum, however, president of Bonwit Teller, is doing just this. She is creating in that store an atmosphere of good will and mutual respect among the employees which is reflected in the alertness with which they perform their tasks, and, therefore, in the services, seen and unseen, which they render to customers.

Forbath & Réjane

Mrs. Hortense McQuarrie Odlum
President of Bonwit Teller, Inc.

One Rule for All

"I acknowledge no caste system here," she said to the present writer. "There is one rule for all, from those who clean the floors to those who determine policies, and that is the faithful discharge of duties. We are all equals because every piece of assigned work is essential to the operation of the store." The illustration of this that came into her mind evidently amused her. "One afternoon it was raining pitchforks when I was ready to go home," she explained. "My car was parked at some distance from the store and I had no umbrella, so I sent the doorman to get the car for me. After he had departed a taxi drove up with two customers burdened with a number of packages, so out I ran and helped them in. Why not? When the doorman returned the cat was out of the bag and we all had a good laugh.

"My office is barricaded by no red tape. Any employee can find me here and I have made it a rule that all discontented customers shall be referred to me. I find out the cause of the trouble and then it is easy to remedy it. One day not long ago an old-time patron of the store abruptly closed her account to register her indignation at the way the adjustment desk treated her complaint regarding a lace dress which tended to tear away under heavy appliqués. 'She was so rude, so rude,' this customer kept reiterating. Yet the remarks she quoted did not seem to me rude. I probed and probed and finally the truth popped out. 'The adjuster said I did not know lace,' she exploded. It was all clear. Wounded vanity! I assured her that of course she did know lace and had been buying it wisely for many years. Then I went with her to the repair department and superintended the arrangements for the necessary mending and promised her that service whenever the weight of the appliqués was too much for the mesh. 'Oh, but I did so want the dress to wear tonight,' she wailed. 'You shall have it,' said I. She lived in a neighboring suburb to my own, so I took the frock home with me that afternoon and sent it on to her residence by my chauffeur."

Such policies and attitudes go far to explain the fact that, in percentage of sales increase, Bonwit Teller is said to have led every large store in New York City during the first six months of 1935, and that sales volume continues to gain.

It is pleasant when a kind policy is also an astute policy, and perhaps Mrs. Odlum's methods will call to our attention the fact that this is frequently the case. For instance, she has very definitely promoted efficiency among her sales force and other employees by giving them a sense of security in their jobs. When Mr. Bonwit resigned there was, naturally, great unrest in the store and almost universal apprehension regarding tenure of office. Mrs. Odlum called together the 800 employees and assured them they were all perfectly safe and would continue to be so just as long as they could answer "faithful" to their own consciences. No one, she stated, would be discharged for any cause except voluntary negligence. "Intelligent and interested service," she told the writer, "at once made every department more energetic and profitable."

On Customer's Side

Mrs. Odlum was born and educated in Utah and lived exclusively a domestic and social life until three years ago, when she was appointed special adviser to Bonwit Teller. She thinks that her strength lay in the fact that she had always been on the customer side of business. She examined every department to discover how it could be organized for better service to the client, and her conclusions were so convincing that in 1934 she was made president, and is the only woman to fill this office in a large Fifth Avenue store. She had had no business experience prior to her work with Bonwit Teller, but she had ideas, which are much more precious than experience without them. These ideas have demonstrated their economic value and are proving that business when wisest is kindest.

HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

If Soup Is Too Salty

If the soup is too salty, I add a couple of slices or more of raw potato. After boiling a few minutes I remove the potato and the soup is not so salty.

(Miss) R. H., Missouri.

Spice Containers

Small mayonnaise jars make fine containers for spices. I paint the tops with quick drying enamel to match the kitchen color scheme. One can always discern the amount in each jar readily.

(Mrs.) M. R. P., Massachusetts.

No Juicing Out

In making fruit or any two-crust pies, I make a generous incision in the middle of the upper crust and none near the edge and there is no juicing out.

(Mrs.) B. O. M., Oklahoma.

YOU WANT A NEW FROCK?
DO YOU REMEMBER YOUR FIRST LONG PARTY FROCK?
NOW WHERE IS IT?
SUSAN, starting with a little ingenuity, a pair of shears, a reel of sewing cotton, an electric iron, a few shillings, a few hours, and a few stitches, transformed an old party frock into a dainty little up-to-the-minute dress.

Ingenious Susan
A Cheerful Tale

Courtesy of Baker Kay & Robby, London

A Mere Hoopskirt Notion

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE day a man who has long been like an older brother or an uncle to me said, in the middle of a conversation on how we both love homes and gardens, "Why don't *you* build a little house?" At the time I just laughed, for the idea seemed preposterous. But before many months had gone by I had faced the doubts and traditions and limitations, and had given him his answer. Then, and since then, I have thought much about the longing a human being has for a roof-tree of his own and the need of the independent woman to prove that she too has every right to such an experience. I am convinced that many more business women could actually have "homes of their own" than now do if they would rouse up and deny the hoary-headed tradition that tries to say them nay.

I do not mean that every woman will go out and build a cottage in the country. That would not suit every taste—although it is not impossible for the independent woman who truly desires to do so and will tackle her problem practically rather than emotionally. Nor do I for a moment take back a word of what I said in a previous bit of Window Gazing called "One Room Home." Home is a mental and spiritual concept, and can be expressed even on a park bench—although I wish no one needed to do so.

* * *

What I ran up against, in meeting the problem in my own case, was a subtle kind of thought-static. The independent woman—she without husband or child—has no need of a home of her own, thinks the world. If she cared about home she would have married, it says. Not having done so, she has voted in favor of knocking about, it silently judges. In fact (and here tradition is particularly firm) the only proper thing for her, beyond a small apartment or a studio, is to take a room in the home of settled married people and live their lives in a nice co-operative way. Truly, I am not exaggerating. Nothing really was said like that, you understand. But only step out into seas not very clearly charted, and countless little statements, even the very congratulations that come your way, show how definitely must these traditional ideas be met by the independent woman who seeks to live on a residential street among other people's homes, families, and neighbors. It is a hurdle that must be taken straightforwardly, I feel, by the woman who enters upon this adventure.

Besides overcoming such of our own fears as are based on this social pigeonholing of us, the business woman needs to build up in herself, I think, a strong conviction that a rich home experience is as natural for her as for her married sisters and brothers. Need I say that this comes only from having it first in heart and mind? The actual home experience, whether a joyous home life in city apartment or in the little house in the suburbs, is a result and not a cause of this.

When I was thinking seriously about a piece of land I had found, and working out budgets and learning about taxes, I found that women (judging by myself) take for granted a sort of transitoriness that men do not consider. Women (meaning me) always think ahead to a possible time when they may not have such and such a job, when they might have to go so-and-so-where, when the person with them might not be with them any more for one reason or another—a whole sheaf of BUTS and IFS. Then in the months intervening, while I iffed and butted, three of my men friends, each with wife and children, and each having just bought or built brand new houses in residential towns hereabouts, were, one after the other, transferred to other jobs and other places. What did they do? Calmly rented or sold their houses and went. So why not I? Why not women? And that was that.

* * *

Women's salaries are lower, generally speaking. But independent women, on the other hand, usually have fewer dependents than the average man who builds or buys. The overhead, in the case of home ownership, must of course be figured out. Several can live more cheaply per capita under one roof than one or two, for the taxes and certain other costs remain the same. But many a woman who lives in a rather expensive room somewhere and does a lot of expensive things to take up her mind, can, if she wants to, and if she is ready to exchange costly entertainment for reading, gardening and neighboring, have her own home with no greater "risk" than most "family" men.

One way of getting around the lower salary fact, is to consider joining up with one or two other women. I know of three friends who lived together for years triumphantly, enjoyably, independently. One is a librarian. She has a real flair for business. She owned the place they lived in—a sweet old rambling building in a deep garden, with a pottery housed in it. The second friend was the potter, a true artist. The third leads a busy life in behalf of international relations. All full-time jobs. When the potter passed away not long ago the other two finally decided upon and have carried out a different arrangement. This, too, is important. For it is an "if" that answers the fear women have in entering upon a living scheme that seems to demand a guarantee of permanency. Nothing human is necessarily permanent. And when changes come there are always ways to meet them.

I know of two friends who have rented a house and garden. I know of two others who have lived together both in apartments and in rented houses. I know of a business woman who built a house and paid for it by taking in a young married couple for the first few years. Look around. Perhaps you, too, can find examples of women friends who have done these things. They are still all too rare, which accounts for our tendency, perhaps, to think it is impossible. But enough has been done to show that we women do not need to limit ourselves to "living around" if we really wish the sort of home-setting that families have.

* * *

Why, after all, should sweet houses with gardens always have to be the setting for families of the traditional sort? We speak today of a family of nations. Let us, if desired, have a family of friends. And if a house and garden seems the dream home, let us not put it out of our lives simply because the business woman has "given up such things." That is but a crinoline and hoopskirt notion. These are new days.

Millicent Taylor

A Place for Collections

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHETHER it be corks or keys, tiny boxes or odd souvenirs, fragile bottles or bulky stones, the child must have a suitable place for his collections.

All education is not gained wholly at school, and happy is the child who learns by collecting something, almost anything. If he wants to collect coins, keys or corks, he will want to know more and more about them and will thus acquire pleasantly some useful information of the world and its wonders.

As a good partner, the father or mother, preferably both, will see to it that the young collector has a suitable and dignified place for his objects, and especially a place of his own.

In one family of boys a small spare closet was fitted with shelves on which the collections were spread out neatly and efficiently. In another home an old desk was brought from the cellar, and after it had been mended and varnished it stood sturdily in a corner of the playroom, safely holding the hobbies of the little girl and boy of the household.

A homemade bookcase, a pile of wooden boxes painted a bright color, or even new, very inexpensive tin cake pans arranged on a table will make proper and interesting receptacles for any kind of a collection. A file of large envelopes in a drawer or a box; candy boxes with covers off, fastened together with clips and placed in a row on a windowsill or on an old bench, may constitute a simple and "homemade" kind of a museum, but they will provde that special and private background which adds importance to the collection and gives pleasure to the child.

If the boy or girl is taken to a real museum and shown the way in which collections are arranged, marked, and filed or tabulated, the experience will add zest to the hobby and grace to the appearance of the collections at home.

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Dartmouth Five Is Unbeaten In Three Contests

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League Standing

Team	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst.	P.C.
Dartmouth	3	0	98	84	1.000
Columbia	1	0	32	22	1.000
Pennsylvania	1	1	59	58	.500
Cornell	1	1	71	71	.500
Princeton	1	1	60	62	.500
Yale	0	1	23	27	.000
Harvard	0	3	85	104	.000

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Dartmouth's varsity basketball quintet, coached by the capable Albert D. "Dolly" Stark, stands at the top of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League race with three victories and no defeats. With a veteran squad that includes only one sophomore, the Green has scored successive triumphs over Harvard, Pennsylvania and Yale. Last season Dartmouth finished third in the Eastern League standing.

Although not picked as a favorite before the season got under way, the Green quintet has been the class of the league to date. After opening with a 37-to-28 victory over the comparatively weak Harvard five, Stark's boys won a great battle with Pennsylvania, present champions, by a 34-to-33 score. This early-season game may go a long way toward bringing the eastern crown to the Hanover outfit. On Monday evening, the leaders stopped Yale, 27 to 23.

Also undefeated in the league race at the present moment is Columbia, but the Lions have played only one game and therefore cannot be placed on a par with the Green. The Lions defeated Princeton, 32 to 22.

Pennsylvania, Cornell and Princeton each has one victory and one setback. The scores of the games to date follow:

Dartmouth	37	Harvard	28
Dartmouth	34	Pennsylvania	33
Dartmouth	27	Yale	23
Columbia	32	Princeton	22
Cornell	41	Harvard	33
Princeton	38	Cornell	30
Pennsylvania	26	Harvard	24

Columbia and Cornell each play two games during the remainder of the week. The Lions play on Cornell's home court at Ithaca, N. Y., tonight, and on Saturday make a trip to New Haven, Conn., to engage with Yale. Other Saturday night games bring together Cornell and Dartmouth, and Princeton and Harvard.

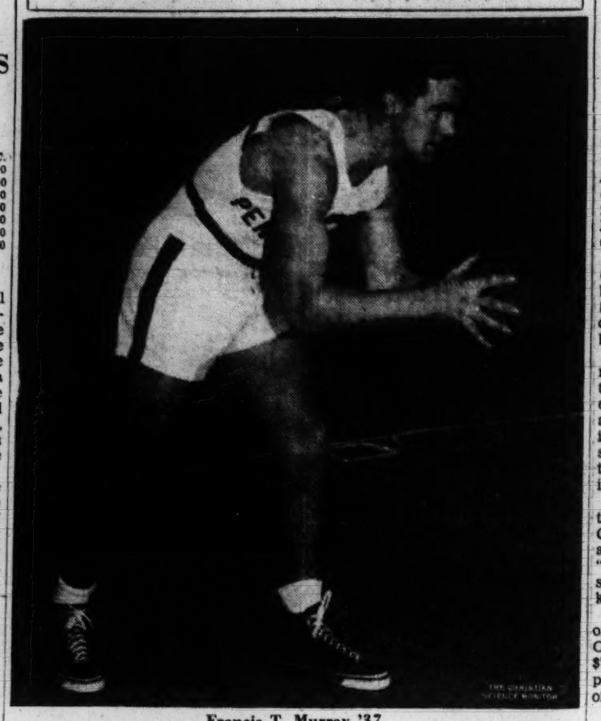
The best scoring average to date is shown by Cornell, who has piled up 71 points in two games, an average of better than 35 points per game. Dartmouth has averages slightly more than 32 points a contest. Cornell also has the poorest defensive record, when considering average points per game.

Arthur B. Toan Jr., '36, Dartmouth guard, who as a guard and forward last season finished far down on the individual scoring list, leads the parade at present with 28 points. He has scored 13 floor baskets and two from the foul line. All last year Toan collected only 33 points.

Tied for second place are R. P. Lavietes '36, Harvard forward, and F. M. Barrett '37, Pennsylvania guard, each with 24 points. Toan, of course, has the advantage of having played in three games. The same applies to Lavietes. The individual scorers follow:

Player, Pos., College	Goals Flr	Fl	Pts
A. B. Toan Jr. '36, g, Dartmouth	13	2	28
R. P. Lavietes '36, f, Harvard	10	4	24
F. M. Barrett '37, g, Pennsylvania	11	2	24
W. K. Thomas '38, g-f, Dartmouth	8	4	20
J. R. McKernan '36, c, Dartmouth	7	5	19
T. A. Rich '38, f, Cornell	9	1	19
E. A. Downer '36, g-c-f, Cornell	6	7	19
W. T. Tilden 3d '36, f, Princeton	7	3	17
R. R. Ratajczak '37, f, Dartmouth	6	4	16
H. A. MacMillan '36, g, Princeton	6	2	14
L. S. White '37, f, Harvard	6	2	14
E. A. Gray Jr. '37, c, Harvard	4	5	13
W. D. Nash '36, g, Columbia	5	2	12
T. E. Wilson '36S, g, Yale	5	1	11
F. T. Murray '37, g-f, Pennsylvania	5	1	11
J. H. Vruwing '38, f, Princeton	4	2	10
R. A. Doering '37, g, Cornell	4	2	10
Meyer, g, Princeton	3	3	9
J. F. Bradford Jr. '36, c-g, Penn.	4	1	9
F. D. Sauter '37, c-g, Princeton	3	2	8
C. P. Wilson '38, c, Cornell	3	2	8
M. P. Robinson Jr. '38, f, Columbia	2	4	8
L. A. McGowan Jr. '38, f, Harvard	3	2	8
A. R. Snell '38, g, Harvard	4	0	8
R. A. Hanger '37, f-c, Penn.	3	1	7
J. L. Rampeer '38, g, Harvard	2	1	5
R. J. McDonald '38, g, Cornell	2	1	5
J. A. Hauze '37, f, Pennsylvania	1	2	4
R. J. Cummins '36, g, Yale	1	2	4
R. C. Niles '37, g, Yale	2	0	4
J. H. Herrick '38, c, Harvard	2	0	4
J. L. Mason '37, g, Harvard	2	0	4
P. S. Conti '37, f-g, Dartmouth	1	2	4
L. E. Dauner '38, f, Cornell	2	0	4
E. E. Hughes 2d '38, g, Cornell	2	0	4
D. F. Crowley '36, f, Columbia	2	0	4
J. J. Casey Jr. '37, c, Columbia	2	0	4
V. H. Struck '38, g, Harvard	1	1	3
D. C. McKinlay '37, f-g, Dartmouth	1	1	3
D. A. Scott '38, c, Princeton	1	0	2
H. A. Engblom '37, f, Pennsylvania	1	0	2
R. E. Dougherty '38, f, Penn.	1	0	2
G. A. Murray '36, c, Yale	0	2	2
W. B. Duff '38, g, Yale	1	0	2
S. D. Simon '37, g, Cornell	1	0	2
August Ganzenmuller Jr '37, f, Columbia	0	2	2
J. J. O'Brien '38, g, Columbia	1	0	2
Rockwell, f, Dartmouth	1	0	2
J. H. Dingle Jr. '37, f, Dartmouth	1	0	2
P. S. Cleaveland '36, c, Dart.	1	0	2
H. C. Parachini '37, g, Dartmouth	0	2	2
G. F. Lowman '38, c, Harvard	0	1	1
A. S. Litman '38, f, Harvard	0	1	1

Captain in His Junior Year



Francis T. Murray '37

Star Guard and Leader of the University of Pennsylvania Basketball Team, Who Is One of the Few Penn Athletes Ever to Captain a Varsity Quintet as a Junior Classman

Open Subsidizing Might Bring End Of All Football

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 15 (AP)—Prof. Frank W. Nicolson of Wesleyan University, secretary and treasurer of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, warned students of the college today that open recruiting and subsidizing of athletes by colleges would mean the end of all football.

The professor in a prepared address said such a proposal had been made by 13 colleges of the Southeastern Conference, in an address "Shall we hire our athletes?" before the Wesleyan assembly.

He said the question was made more complex this year by the action of the colleges of the conference in voting to give openly to athletes "for their athletic services" enough aid, through loans, scholarships or work, to meet all their legitimate expenses of attending the school.

"I believed that the adoption of the suggestion of the Southeastern Conference would mean the end of all football," Dr. Nicolson said. "Public interest would vanish and sports cease if amateur sport were killed."

"It is apparent that the suggestion of the Southeastern would not work. One college would determine that $700 a year was sufficient for expenses. Another would offer $800, only to be overbid by a third.

"Nor does the suggested resolution in any way prevent alumni from privately adding $1000 to the official arrangement."

The speaker said that this would bring a period of "extreme competition" between colleges having wealthy alumni until it developed that the wealthiest universities would have the best teams, while the smaller ones would be left entirely out of the sports picture.

"Should that day ever come," Dr. Nicolson said, "the end of all sports will not be far away.

"When the vital spirit of amateurism in colleges is lost, public interest will soon follow. Furthermore, advocates of such ideas should remember that the end of college football would also mean the end of professional football.

"It is on the college gridirons that the material for the professional teams is developed."

Sea Gull Sextet Wins Three Out Of Four Games

Eastern Amateur Hockey League Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Pts
Hershey Bars	11	1	4	23
Pittsburgh Yellow Jack	10	1	8	21
New York Rovers	10	0	8	20
Baltimore Orioles	6	0	12	12
Atlantic City Sea Gulls	5	0	10	10

Metropolitan Amateur Hockey League Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Pts
Van Cortlandt Broncos	4	2	1	10
Jamaica Hawks	2	3	1	7
Stock Exchange Brokers	3	0	2	6
Manhattan Arrows	3	0	4	6
Sands Point Tigers	2	0	4	4
Curb Exchange Tickers	1	1	3	3

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—The Atlantic City Sea Gulls, after a weak start, suddenly hit their stride in the Eastern Amateur Hockey League race last week and by winning three out of their four games displayed the best record of the week. They are still in last place, but their improved form may carry them up among the leaders before another week. Most of their battles were with Pittsburgh, and they won the first, 4 to 2, lost the second, 1 to 0, and won the third, 3 to 1. Then they ended the week with a victory over Baltimore on Sunday, 3 to 2.

The Hershey Bars, by winning their lone game of the week against the New York Rovers at Hershey, are still the leaders, while Pittsburgh is still second by a margin of one point over the Rovers, the result of a tie with Hershey during the previous week, the lone tie so far in the series. Both won once, with Rovers losing two and Pittsburgh three games.

In the local league, the Manhattan Arrows drew up a bit on the leaders, by winning from Curb Exchange, 3 to 2, while Van Cortlandt Broncos and Jamaica Hawks met in the Garden Sunday afternoon, for the lead, and the battle resulted in an overtime tie, 2 to 2. The games this week end will bring Jamaica against the Arrows, who are only one point apart, while the last pair, Sands Point and the Curb, will try to push each other down into the lower position.

The schedule for this week in the Eastern League is again full of possibilities, as any one of the three leaders may change positions materially before the beginning of next week. Tonight, New York will visit Pittsburgh, with Baltimore at Hershey. All will have a day off Thursday, with Hershey coming to Atlantic City Friday. The week end will see the Rovers at Atlantic City and Baltimore at Pittsburgh on Saturday, with Hershey coming to New York, and Pittsburgh returning the Baltimore visit on Sunday night.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

As to Lawn Tennis in 1936

PLANS for the United States outdoor lawn-tennis season of 1936 are beginning to take definite form, and the outlook may be said to be quite bright. The United States Lawn Tennis Association is to hold its annual meeting at the Penn Athletic Club, Philadelphia, Saturday, Feb. 8, and as the officers of 1935 have been renominated for 1936 and are sure of their election, it is not expected that there will be any noticeable change in the way Uncle Sam's amateur tennis affairs are conducted during 1936. With the exception of the showing made by the American Davis Cup team, American tennis had a very good season last year and, conducted by the same hands operating under the same rules, the coming season should be fully as good, if not better.

Davis Cup Candidates Already at Work

Candidates for the United States Davis Cup team are already at work, as the committee in charge has selected six players. As was expected after the ranking committee had made its recommendations to the association, Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, ranked No. 1 and the present singles champion of the United States, and J. Donald Budge of California, ranked No. 2 and the player who showed such improvement in 1935, are the first two names on the list. Next come Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant Jr. of Atlanta, the mighty atom of lawn tennis; Francis X. Shields, C Gene Mako and John W. Van Ryn. With the exception of Grant, this list has a familiar sound to it, as it is the same as in 1935; but there is no doubt as to its being the best one that could be made up at this date. Perhaps there will be some changes between now and May when the opening match in the American zone is played, but we doubt it.

Should Make Best Showing

It is to be hoped that the association will put in charge of the players a man who has had plenty of experience in international lawn tennis. There is no question but what the outcome of Davis Cup matches depends largely on the superiority of the players; but many a match has been turned from defeat to victory through points which experienced coaches and managers have given to their men. Three of the above mentioned players are now practicing on the Pacific coast under the watchful eye of Edward G. Chandler, University of California national intercollegiate singles champion in 1925 and 1926. Budge is also being coached by Tom Snow, who partnered with Chandler to win the national intercollegiate doubles in 1926. Now if Allison can get back into the form he showed in the American singles championship last September and Budge can make as big an improvement this year as he did last, Uncle Sam's Davis Cup outlook is pretty good.

* * *

Hoppe Among Great Champions

When Willie Hoppe defeated Welker Cochran in their three-cushion billiard match at Chicago last week end he achieved one of his biggest ambitions. Already the winner of no less than 19 billiard championship titles, this was the only one that had eluded him. For eight years he had been trying to capture the title, but the best he had been able to do was to finish second in three of his five attempts. Now he has the distinction of being the only man who has held the three-cushion, 18.1 balkline and one-cushion championship titles at the same time. Here is a record which entitles the boy who started in 41 years ago at the tender age of seven to be ranked as among the great sports champions of all time.

Sporting Around the Hub

Amateur Hockey Games at Boston Garden Next Sunday

THE New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union will stage the second Sunday afternoon series of amateur hockey games on Jan. 19, at the Boston Garden, with the Boston Olympics crossing sticks with the Villeray Hockey Club of Montreal in the feature contest.

The other two games of the tripleheader will show the Concord (Mass.) Hockey Club against the Medford Hockey Club—and the Wollaston Sporting Club clashing with the West Roxbury Whippets. These two games are part of the championship series of the N. E. A. A. U. Senior Amateur Hockey League.

Last week the initial Sunday afternoon amateur games were staged at the Garden with great success. The amateurs displayed some excellent hockey, and the large gathering present was well repaid for interest in the sport. The Boston Olympics proved that they have fine possibilities and with just a little more practice and a few more competitive contests, they will be right at the top with the best in the amateur ranks of the country.

There is much interest in the A. A. U. league matches, and each of the eight teams in the Senior group have a large following that will flock to the Garden every Sunday.

* * *

Montreal Club Operates for Three Seasons—The Villeray H. C. has been playing matches for the past three years, and at the present time is out in front in the Montreal Amateur Hockey League. The majority of the Villeray group is French Canadian and is recognized as representing the French element in Montreal, although there are some valuable players of other nationalities in the lineup.

Ever since its inception in the league, the Villeray H. C. has specialized in developing young material, and as a result every other club in the Montreal circuit, as well as the public in general, follow with great interest the progress of the club.

Popular prices of 25 and 40 cents will be the scale for all of these Sunday afternoon amateur hockey games, and another large gathering is expected to be on hand when the Canadian stars skate onto the Garden ice Sunday afternoon.

* * *

B. A. A. Honors Garcelon—William F. Garcelon of Newton, former Harvard high hurdler, for many years one of the mainstays in the old Boston Athletic Association, has been voted a life membership in the new organization, which has headquarters in Hotel Lenox. Garcelon was notified of his honor in a letter, which read:

"Against insurmountable odds we lost the old clubhouse. Through your effective efforts we have the name back and all that it stands for. The B. A. A. will carry on and continue to prove an inspiration to all those who love true sport.

"By reason of the important part you have taken and the indomitable courage you have shown, we have passed a unanimous vote that you shall be henceforth an honorary life member of the B. A. A."

The signers of the letter were Clarence A. Barnes, president; James B. Hollis, vice-president; Ralph E. Brown, secretary-treasurer; Frank M. Archer Jr., George V. Brown, Arthur Dearborn and C. Desmond Wadsworth.

* * *

Women's Squash Racquets—Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline, former Bay State champion, reached the semifinal round in the Massachusetts women's squash racquets championship at the Harvard Club of Boston yesterday, scoring a straight-game victory over Mrs. Carleton Hunt of Cambridge, 15—2, 15—8, 15—1.

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., Weston, the defending champion, won two matches yesterday to reach the quarterfinal round. In the first round, Mrs. Howe downed Irene Smythe, Cambridge, 15—2, 15—3, 15—4. Her second-round match against Mrs. Lothrop Withington was closer, Mrs. Howe winning at 15—8, 15—9, 15—8.

Eleonora R. Sears of Boston, non-playing captain of the United States squash team which will play in England soon, won her first-round match from Mrs. Sam Batchelder of Beverly, 15—4, 15—5, 15—3. Miss Sears was the first champion in the Bay State and has done much to promote the game of squash both locally and internationally.

* * *

Commodore Lambert Re-elected—Officers of the Eastern Yacht Club were all re-elected with one exception at the Harvard Club of Boston last evening. Commodore Gerald B. Lambert, who made a good showing in English waters last summer with Yankee, again heads the club as its chief flag officer. The only change over the 1935 personnel came in the election of Laurence H. H. Johnson Jr., as a member of the committee on admissions.

Following the business meeting, Roderick Stephens Jr. of New York, noted cruising race yachtsman, displayed interesting colored motion pictures of the race of Stormy Weather to Norway and her cruise, under sail, through the Dutch canals.

Bob Grove Signs—General Manager Eddie Collins of the Boston Red Sox announced yesterday that Bob Grove, the great left-hander, has signed a contract for next season. The amount of salary Bob will receive was not revealed. Collins also announced that Doc Legett, catcher, and Cecil Trent, outfielder, have been released to the Syracuse club of the International League. Legett goes outright, while Trent is out on option.

* * *

Commercial Hockey League—The first half championship of the Commercial Hockey League will be at stake tomorrow evening at the Boston Arena, when the Shawmut Indians meet the Boston Maroons as the feature of the amateur bill. Other games bring together Jackson-Curtis and the Clarendon H. C., the Owl H. C. and the Monitor A. C., and Spaulding Moss and the Globe. The first game goes on at 7 o'clock.

Recent scoring figures released by the league show Bob Saltonstall of the Shawmut Indians, a former Harvard star, at the top of the list with 13 points. He has seven goals and six assists.

* * *

Here and There—As a result of the resumption of Class A matches in the Massachusetts interclub squash racquets series yesterday, Union Boat Club Blues are now right on the heels of Harvard University, the leading team . . . Union Boat Club Blues defeated the Union Boat Club Whites, 5 to 1; Harvard drew with Harvard Graduates at 3-all and Harvard Club beat Lincoln's Inn, 4 to 2, while University Club enjoyed a bye . . . Lothrop Withington of the Union Boat Club became the first player to advance in the Massachusetts squash racquets championship which opened yesterday at the Union Boat Club. . . . Withington, a former Harvard football captain and oarsman, took the opening match from H. S. Howes Jr., also of the Union B. C., 15—12, 10—15, 13—15, 15—5, 15—8 . . . Two Greater Boston golfers were beaten in the twenty-fifth annual Lake Worth (Fla.) golf tournament yesterday, Robert Crosbie, Newton Center, bowing to B. S. Cunningham of Green Farms, Conn., 2 and 1, and James H. Howard, Framingham, losing to Allan K. Wylie of Winnetka, Ill., 3 and 2.

* * *

In a hockey game resembling playoff importance, the Boston Bruins defeated the Toronto Maple Leafs, 4 to 1, before more than 15,000 spectators at the Boston Garden last night . . . The Bruins climbed out of last place in the American Division of the National Hockey League standing . . . Greater Boston skaters sailing today in the S. S. Washington from New York include Maribel Y. Vinson and George E. B. Hill, members of the Boston Skating Club, who will compete in the coming Olympics . . . Accompanying Miss Vinson, Hill and others will be Mrs. Theresa Weld Blanchard of Boston and New York, who was the first of the American women skaters to skate abroad, appearing in the informal Winter Olympics at Antwerp in 1920 . . . Sailing for the Olympic skating events on Jan. 24 in the S. S. Berengaria will be the Hub sister and brother team, Grace and James Madden . . . Ulysses J. Lupien Jr. of Chelmsford has been elected captain of the Harvard freshman basketball team for this season . . . The new Crimson captain, son of Ulysses J. Lupien, Harvard '06, prepared for college at Loomis . . . He also plays football, holding down the quarterback position last fall.

* * *

Boston University's hockey team of 11 players will leave the Hub today for a game with Yale tonight at New Haven. . . . The Terriers have beaten Massachusetts Technology, Brown and Boston College and lost to Princeton and Harvard so far this season. . . . Last night in the Boston Arena Harvard's hockey team escaped defeat by tying with the Boston Olympics, 3 to 3, in a game which ended without overtime as per agreement. . . . In the other Arena game last evening, Boston College defeated Northeastern by 6 to 3. . . . Commodore Lambert of the Eastern Yacht Club has announced that he will have the Marblehead sloop Yankee brought home from England in the spring in time for the American racing season.

* * *

Coming Events

Amateur Hockey — Commercial Hockey League, four games, Boston Arena, tomorrow, 7. Tickets, 25 cents.

College Hockey—Dartmouth vs. Harvard, Boston Arena, Saturday night.

Professional Tennis — Boston Garden, Jan. 20, with Tilden, Barnes, Mrs. Arnold and Jane Sharp.

Professional Hockey — Boston Garden, Saturday, Cubs vs. Providence.

Harlow Coaching Staff For 1936 Is Announced

By a Staff Writer

The assistant coaches to aid Richard C. Harlow, head coach of Harvard football, next fall were announced by the committee on the regulation of athletic sports, last night. They are Neil Stahley, field coach, Wes Fesler, end coach, Rae Crowther, line coach, and Howard Odell, backfield coach. The junior varsity and freshman coaches will be announced later.

Neil Stahley was coach of the Harvard freshman eleven last fall and the position of field coach, sort of a roving assignment apparently, did not exist last year. Stahley really will be sort of assistant head coach.

Odell has been a backfield coach at the University of Pittsburgh for the past two years working under Head Coach Jock Sutherland. He graduated from Pittsburgh in 1934 where he was varsity halfback. He succeeds Myron H. Palm. All five coaches will be on hand when spring practice begins some time in April.

Olympic Benefit Swim

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 15 (AP)—Leading men and women swimmers of the United States will compete in a meet at the Yale Pool Feb. 4 for the benefit of the Olympic fund, it was announced last night by Bob Kiphuth, Eli's swim coach and chairman of the Olympic swimming committee. Kiphuth said among the stars who will engage in competition are Peter Pick of the N. Y. A. C., Jim Higgins of the Olneyville Boys Club of Providence, R. I., Al Vandeweigh, John Macionis and the Kompa sisters of New York.

Dalton Is Re-elected

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—William A. Dalton was re-elected president of the New York Athletic Club last night with the formal casting of a single ballot. Orie R. Kelly was re-elected vice-president and M. F. Loughman will return as captain. John P. Leo succeeds Rudolph O. Haubold as secretary of the club and Fred W. Piderit replaced T. Arthur Pyterman as treasurer.

Rangers Trade With Black Hawks

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Jan. 15

ART COULTER, defense player with the Chicago Black Hawks, today was traded to the New York Rangers for Earl Seibert, also a defense star. No cash was involved.

Art Coulter has been with Chicago going on five years and began his professional career with Philadelphia of the Canadian-American Hockey League in the 1930-31 season. Seibert has been with Rangers five years and began his professional career with Springfield, also in the Can-Am League. Seibert is the second regular Ranger defenseman to go to Chicago, Taffy Abel being sent there in the 1928-29 season.

Hockey Notes

By a Staff Writer

BRUINS and Canadiens, occupants of last place in the United States and Canadian divisions, respectively, climbed out last night. Boston now has won three and tied one in four starts, and Canadiens have exactly the same record in four games.

* * *

Toronto Maple Leafs have not won a game this year, or, to be a little more explicit, they have lost three and tied one in four games since the first of the year. Last season the worst stretch the Leafs encountered went five games, in which they lost three and tied two.

* * *

General Manager Art Ross announced the sale of Walter "Red" Jackson of the Cubs to New Haven Eagles in the same league. He also announced that Phil Hergesheimer, recruit center and wing, will return from Detroit Olympics, where he had been on loan.

* * *

A peculiar incident in the Toronto-Boston game at Boston last night has established a record for the inconsistencies of hockey. Tiny Thompson, Bruin goalie, not only leads the league netminders defensively, but offensively as well. During the massed attack of the Maple Leafs in the third period he passed the puck to Babe Siebert out near the blue line and the latter broke clear to beat Hainsworth. The official scorers gave Thompson an assist and President Frank Calder, who attended the game, sanctioned the assist.

* * *

Because Thompson frequently feeds rebounds to outlying wings, Boston scorers have long sought to credit him with an assist and last night they did so. Then, shortly afterward, Capt. Eddie Shore passed out from behind his own net to Siebert in the defensive zone and the latter again broke clear to score. The official rule for scorers always has stated that the play must be made in the opponents' territory. However, the rule now has been officially disregarded and assists ruled legal until an opponent intercepts the puck, excepting rebounds. Watch the assists roll in from now on!

* * *

According to William J. Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard, the possibilities of an international college hockey league are much nearer now than ever before. If the trips can be worked out satisfactorily, a league with Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Dartmouth from the United States might embrace Toronto, McGill, Queen's and Western Ontario of Canada.

* * *

Bill (Flash) Hollett, former Toronto Maple Leaf defenseman, will be in the Boston Cub lineup against the Providence Reds at the Boston Garden Saturday night. Hollett was purchased from the Leafs today, according to an announcement from the Boston management. He was born April 13, 1912, at North Sydney, Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. He is 6 feet in height, weighs 184 and is a left-hand shot. He turned professional in the last half of the 1932-33 season and was farmed out to Syracuse in the International League. This season he failed to reach form with the Leafs and was sent down to Syracuse again. He has been out of action a few weeks with a broken hand.

International Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	14	2	9	90	72	30
London	12	2	9	58	53	26
Buffalo	11	3	8	48	46	25
Rochester	4	1	16	47	89	9

Western Division

Detroit	14	3	8	79	58	31
Cleveland	13	2	8	74	70	28
Pittsburgh	9	1	14	78	94	19
Windsor	6	6	11	47	61	18

Results Jan. 14

Detroit 4, Buffalo 2, overtime.
Windsor 2, Rochester 2, overtime.
Cleveland 4, Pittsburgh 4, overtime.

U. S. Olympic Six Loses

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Wembley All-Stars, a professional team, defeated the United States Olymoic hockey team, 10 to 5, before a crowd of 10,000 at Wembley Stadium last night. The Americans staged a desperate last-period rally, in which Frank Shaughnessy scored twice, but couldn't overcome the All-Stars' early lead. John Lax, Frank Spain and Frank Stubbs scored the other American goals in the cleanly played game.

College Basketball Results

Abilene Christian 27, Sul Ross 19.
Baltimore 34, Western Maryland 31.
Carleton 32, Beloit 24.
Chillicothe 35, Graceland 27.
Cornell C. 39, Coe 19.
Creighton 44, Washington 18.
Delaware 37, Haverford 19.
Depauw 25, Franklin 18.
Dickinson 42, Lehigh 41.
Duke 40 Princeton 26.
Duquesne 44, Carnegie Tech 23.
East Texas T. 34, Hardin Simmons 27.
Hamilton 38, Queens 22.
Hamline 22, St. Thomas 15.
Holbrook 43, Franklin 30.
Johns Hopkins 31, St. John's 29.
Long Island 48, Niagara 25.
Louisville 58 Oakland City 43.
Minnesota "B" 52, St. Cloud 35.
Missouri Valley 29, Culver Stockton 24.
Morehead 21, Kentucky Wes. 17.
North Central 41, Elmhurst 30.
North Dakota 48, Morningside 36.
Notre Dame 37, Marquette 22.
Ohio 53, Marshall 36.
Olivet 33 Hope 23.
Providence 35, Lowell T. S. 30.
Springfield T. 23, Missouri Mines 12.
St. Ambrose 31, Buena Vista 20.
St. Michael's 29, Norwich 26.
Stevens Point 45, Eau Claire 28.
Tufts 39, M. I. T. 30.
U. C. State 40, Virginia 28.
Wabash 43, Earlham 29.
Wesleyan 33, Trinity 28.
Western State 54, Valparaiso 38.
West Texas T. 47, McMurry 25.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	11	6	5	51	37	28
Rangers	10	5	10	48	56	25
Boston	10	3	10	42	34	23
Chicago	10	2	10	39	38	22

Canadian Division

Montreal	10	4	10	47	52	24
Toronto	10	3	8	62	56	23
Canadiens	7	6	11	43	52	20
Americans	8	3	12	46	53	19

Results Jan. 14

Boston 4, Toronto 1.
Canadiens 1, Americans 0.
Rangers 2, Montreal 1.

Italy Out of Davis Cup Play

ROME, Jan 14 (AP)—The Italian Sports Federation has announced that Italy will not compete in the Davis Cup matches this year and that the tennis players of nations which had applied sanctions against Italy would not be invited to compete in Italian matches. Italy's best efforts in the cup play came in 1930 when she won the European zone finals and then lost to the United States in the interzone competition. In 1932 Italy lost to Germany in the European zone finals.

Horace Stoneham Elected

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Horace C. Stoneham today was elected president of the New York Giants, succeeding his father, the late Charles A. Stoneham.

College Hockey Results

Brown 6, New Hampshire 3.
Hamilton 5, Mass State 1.
Harvard 3, Olympics 3.
Middlebury 4, Williams 3.

College Swimming Result

Williams 46, Trinity 30.

Wolf Advances In Clyde Martin Play

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—Harry F. Wolf, United States champion, and hi chief opponents of the Columbia University Club, Rowland B. Haines, Edward G. McLaughlin and Frank G. Hanson, took the Clyde Martin invitation squash tennis tournament of the Yale Club out of the sentimental side yesterday, at the Yale Club, when they entered the quarterfinal round of the tourney in impressive style.

Wolf, who had a bye in the first round, swept through two rounds in fast work, defeating successively Frank V Brodil, also a member of the Columbia University Club champion team, 15—5, 15—3, and then eliminating Edward L. Kemble, Bayside Tennis Club, 15—2, 15—10.

Haines had a real battle with Joseph J. Lordi, like Wolf a member of the Winged Foot team, but finally came through by a score of 15—7, 7—15, 15—5. McLaughlin defeated Walter D. Hoag, Yale Club, 15—9, 15—8, and Hanson disposed of Willard K. Rice, Harvard Club, 15—9, 15—13.

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ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

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TIME TO THINK OF GIFTS FOR GRADUATION
Buy watches, diamonds, jewelry at wholesale. Save 15%-30%. Direct Sales Service, Room 802, 9 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C., Cortlandt 7-1123.

HELP WANTED—MEN

SEVERAL young men, Christian Scientists, well recommended, with nursing experience to assist in established sanatorium for Christian Scientists. Box X-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Bright, alert office boy, American, 18 or 19 yrs.; must be High School graduate and have excellent references. Box A-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER—Take charge of business couple's apartment, two school children; Christian Scientist preferred. 3405 72nd St., Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y. Apt. 2-B Havemeyer 9-2465.

YOUNG WOMAN to care for infant, and light household work. Apply Suite 2, 11 Englewood Avenue, Brookline Mass.

HOUSES FURNISHED

COLONIAL HOME, LEXINGTON, MASS.—10 large rooms, 4 fireplaces, 3 baths, one with standing shower, oil heat, refrigeration, 2-car garage, man's room and workshop, a real home completely furnished. Low rent to right parties. Call OWNER, Lexington 1126.

JEWELERS

COME IN, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. PITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

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FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, storage household goods, private rooms, household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office of studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d, New York City.

OFFICE MACHINES

TYPEWRITERS, adding and calculating machines, carbon paper, ribbons, scratch pads. JOHNSON SALES CO., 200 Broadway, N. Y. C. Cortlandt 7-3579.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 551 Fifth Ave.—Practitioner's office, lovely, light, Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday afternoons. Write Box W-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

PRACTITIONER will share cheerful office; reasonable; centrally located; 3 mornings, Saturdays. 11 West 42nd St., Room 1332, N. Y. C.

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CRAG-CREST
RAMAPO HILLS MAHWAH, N. J.
A loving, harmonious environment for rest study recreation. Mrs. Jane Craft Stewart.

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PRINTING—Church, business, practitioners, personal work; all kinds; low prices; good service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., N. Y. C. Al. 4-6147

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GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
At SUMMIT, N. J.
RAYMOND W. STAFFORD, Developer — Office: 100 Ashland Rd.

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

SAVE time and effort, be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER, 18 Brattle St. Cambridge KIRkland 7827.

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BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Unusual, beautifully furnished rooms, home cooking, spacious porch and grounds; a superior home and atmosphere; moderate rates. 237 St. Paul St. Lon. 6984.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—An attractively furnished room, with board; private house; select neighborhood; transportation to station. Phone Oak 9261.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 625 Commonwealth Ave.—Warm and homelike rooms on second floor; 2 minutes to subway; near Kenmore Square. Com. 7682.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave., near The Mother Church.—Furnished sunny room. Tel. CIRcle 9267.

BOSTON, 157 Beacon St., near Berkeley—Large front room, also small room, in private home. Kenmore 1756.

BOSTON, 104 Hemenway St., Apt. 19—Pleasant, sunny room overlooking Fenway; elevator. Tel. 5982.

BOSTON—New low rates for the winter months. Mrs. Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Kenmore 1022.

BOSTON—Sunny room for business woman, with privileges. 411 Marlboro Street, Suite 4, COM. 8594.

COMFORTABLE furnished rooms with private bath, quiet; convenient transportation. E. 86th St. (York Ave.). Phone BU. 8-0877, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 435 Fort Washington Ave. (180th)—Unusually attractive, homelike, outside bedliving room, meals optional; convenient transportation and church. DeCAMP.

N. Y. C., 567 Fort Washington Ave., 186th (5-C)—Large beautiful room, adjoining bath; new building; only roomer; bus, subway; single $8, double $10. WAds. 3-3842.

N. Y. C., 92nd, 255 W.—Studio bedrooms; quiet, immaculate; excellent transportation; kitchen privileges; newly decorated; charming atmosphere; $8. JACKSON.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Exceptionally attractive, sunny, redecorated, single, double, elevator, telephone. $5-$8; references. Endicott 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th)—Columbia University section; well-furnished rooms; quiet, convenient; $5-$10. I. M. NELSON.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Accommodation for one or two in a quiet private home; meals if desired; garage. MRS. J. N. SHEPARDSON, 14 Hull Avenue.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS LADY—Room and board or room and kitchen privileges; piano; preferably with lady musician; $20. Write Box B-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

YOUNG Englishman desires unfurnished room kitchenette. c/o Mrs. Armitage, 400 W. 124th St., New York City. MO. 2-2456.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY-LINGERIE pays big commissions daily; experience unnecessary; part time permitted; credit; investigate. WALDORF, 11 West 42nd, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK—Experienced woman in fitting and alterations, formerly with Bonwit Teller; sell if necessary; free after February 3rd. M. M., c/o UMDEUTCH, 470 Eastern Parkway.

CAPABLE, experienced woman desires position in small refined family as companion-housekeeper. Box W-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAPABLE German-American wishes position, companion in pleasant home in N. Y. C., light housekeeping, good cook. TO. 2-1167, N. Y. C.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER—Elderly couple, children's nurse, experienced driver; city, country; excellent references. Write Box C-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

COOK wishes position where chambermaid and waitress are kept; good references. BRAUN, 53 West 90th St., New York City.

EXPERIENCED Englishwoman seeks position in household including entire charge children, supervise all studies; fluent German, some French, music; reliable driver. Box 230, Greenwich, Conn.

EXPERIENCED attendant wishes to care for one needing attention or as companion; will travel. Write Box E-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

REFINED woman as companion; helper in small family; Christian Scientists preferred; references; wages reasonable. Write Box F-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

RESPONSIBLE bookkeeping; Charge of office. Write Box C-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Capable attendant housekeeper; excellent references; will go anywhere; licensed driver. MISS M. FOLLANSBEE, 84 Hudson Street.

TORONTO, ONT.—Mature woman of varied successful office, club, teaching and domestic experience desires salaried position. MRS. MOLLER, M. A., 1163 Bay St., KI. 7322.

UNENCUMBERED active woman wishes to share in household duties in return for a good home, small remuneration desirable; any locality. Write Box H-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper, 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GENTLEMAN desires connection with bank, institution, insurance company, estate, individual holding mortgages; broad experience mortgage field; family man, legal training, attention to details, clean record, references. Write Box A-1, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., New York City.

INTELLIGENT MAN of 45, with college education, has part of the week that he wishes to make useful; no canvassing or commission selling. Box T-50, The Christian Science Monitor Boston.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, married, desires position reliable firm; real estate experience; owns car. Write Box O-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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EUGENIE B. ABBOTT
TEACHER OF SINGING
Calls attention to her new location, 51 West 70th Street, New York City.
For appointments call Susquehanna 7-1641.

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Est. — E. F. CALDWELL — 1885
Semi-Weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678, 0034-W.
11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

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TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing
Arcade Typewriter, 89 Boylston St., Boston

WANTED

EXPERIENCED FARMER wants to rent farm, shares or salary; best of references; can handle any proposition. MERRELL TURNER, Kennett Square, Penna.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES

COLLINGSWOOD

LOUIS CASTOR
Furrier—Cold Storage
Tailoring—Dry Cleaning
Coll. 485 713 Haddon Ave.

CRANFORD

TUTTLE BROS.
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 1492
Coal — Lumber — Millwork
Mason Materials — Hardware
Paint

EAST ORANGE

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456 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5863 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section

Ye Golden Rule
F. Lloyd Tuttle
Men's and Women's Garments
Altered—Remodeled—Relined
Repaired
Expert Fur Work
High Class Cleaning and Dyeing
Coats, Skirts, Suits, Made to Order
442 MAIN STREET

Minnette Shop
AT HOTEL EAST ORANGE
Made to Order, Hand Fashioned
KNITTED DRESSES
Lingerie, Hosiery, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs
Mrs. Minnie E. Weed Or. 2-1739

Taxi Service
and Private Limousines
for All Occasions
EAST ORANGE CAB CO.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS' GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE Or 5-9000

Amoco Service Station
Morton and Parsons
Courteous Service
Lubrication Our Specialty
WILLIAM AND PROSPECT STREETS

BOND LAUNDRIES
offers you its conscientious
Laundry and Dry Cleaning Service
Moderate Rates
All work done on premises.
Phone Or. 4-7575 317 Main St.
Cash and Carry 20%

Henry Hornecker
FLORIST INC
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Near Grove Street
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

Martens'
TEA ROOM SERVICE
Pies, Cake, Pastry
We Make Our Own Candy and Ice Cream
Free Delivery Service
391 MAIN STREET OR. 3-8680

Take advantage of our
SPECIAL FACIAL WEEK
REGENT BEAUTY SHOP
14 HARRISON STREET OR. 4-8330

ENGLEWOOD

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
28 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

HACKENSACK

LAW
INCORPORATED
CLOTHING
200 MAIN STREET

SHIRLBEE SHOPS
Dresses - Coats
Suits - Hats
216 - 216½-218 Main Street

HACKENSACK *(Continued)*

FUEL SERVICE, Inc.
'blue coal' KOPPERS COKE
Beech and Railroad Ave. Hack. 3-0500

HOBOKEN

GEISMAR'S
Quality Clothes — Moderately Priced
MEN'S APPAREL SINCE 1888
222 WASHINGTON STREET

ESTABLISHED 1865
A. J. VOLK CO.
Morticians
HOBOKEN and TEANECK
Phones
Hoboken 3-0820 Teaneck 6-0202

Bedding and Upholstering
Furniture, Carpets, Linoleum
Carpets and Rugs Cleaned
EDWARD RATHJEN
1000 BLOOMFIELD STREET
Estab. 1920 Phone Hob. 3-1129
Deliveries thru Hudson, Bergen, Essex Counties and New York City.

Free
Knitting and Crocheting Instructions at
LEAH'S ART and GIFT SHOP
906 WASHINGTON STREET
Your patronage is lovingly invited.

JERSEY CITY

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19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY

11 Local Offices in Hudson County

QUALITY GROCERIES
VEGETABLES—FRUITS
Large Stocks of Standard and Fancy Brands
CASO'S MARKET
Monticello and Belmont Avenues
Orders Delivered *Tel. Del. 3-6810*

HOME OF NATIONALLY ADVERTISED CLOTHES
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Michaels-Stern
Worsted-Tex—Winter Tex
Arnold Tone
ARNOLD'S INC.
146 NEWARK AVENUE JERSEY CITY

HALF YEARLY SALE
of better grade haberdashery
SHIRTS, TIES, HOSE, Etc.
All Reduced
LEO GOTTLIEB
96 Monticello Ave. Jersey City

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE
DONALD F. WOOD
Funeral Director
74 Fairview Avenue Tel. Bergen 3-4288
Service from a Funeral Parlor If Desired
LADY ATTENDANT

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
B. Grossman & Co. Inc.
342 CENTRAL AVE.

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
With each purchase of one quart bottle of Household Ammonia at **23c** you will be given one Cannon dishcloth.
177 Maplewood Avenue So. 2-4300

FRED DIEZ
MAPLEWOOD BAKERY
Pure and Wholesome Products
Orders Filled for Wedding Parties and Social Functions
175 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

MONTCLAIR

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Stewart & Van Duyne
New Low Prices
Cleaning and Dyeing of Wearing Apparel
Rugs and Draperies
29 South Park Street, Montclair, N. J.
Knox Hats Manhattan Shirts

Wellmont Haberdashers
6 CHURCH STREET at Montclair Center
Semi-Annual CLEARANCE SALE of MANHATTAN COLORED SHIRTS and PAJAMAS from JANUARY 13 to JANUARY 25th.

Semi-Annual
Clearance Sale
$5.45—regular $6.50
RED CROSS SHOES
404 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Wellmont Theatre Bldg., Montclair, N. J.

MONTCLAIR *(Continued)*

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 South Park St. Montclair

HENKE'S INC.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
We are pleased to announce our appointment as exclusive agents in Montclair and its environs for the famous
KIRK STERLING SILVER
Made by America's oldest silversmiths, Samuel Kirk & Son, Baltimore, Md.
CLAIRIDGE THEATRE BUILDING
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

JANUARY SALE
Wamsutta Sheets
Household Linens
THE LINEN SHOP
Incorporated
E. B. and J. H. Clegg
418 BLOOMFIELD AVE. MONTCLAIR, N. J.

HENRY F. GOEPFERT, Inc.
GOODRICH TIRES
Socony-Vacuum Products
Mobilgas—Mobiloil—Lubrication
BLOOMFIELD AVE. and ORANGE RD.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Phone Mont. 2-0510

RADIO SERVICE
Prompt Attention and Reasonable Prices
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
370 Bloomfield Avenue
Phone Montclair 2-4048

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

GORDON T. McCLARY
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
615 Valley Road, Upper Montclair

Montclair Food Co., Inc.
JANUARY SALE
Cold Cream Soap, 3 Doz. Cakes $1.29
Canned Goods and Household Supplies
Also on Sale
517 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Phones Montclair 3-0220-1

NUTLEY

The LEGION MARKET
HIGH-GRADE VEGETABLES
FANCY FRUIT
Retailing at Wholesale Prices
TEL. NUT. 2-2470-2471
95 STAGER STREET, NUTLEY

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Telephone Orange 3-1508
836 Dodd Street, East Orange, N. J.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section

A. W. BLUM
DR. I. R. SILVERS
Optometrists and Opticians
297 MAIN STREET OR. 3-2141
NEAR DAY STREET

PATERSON

"Say It With Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel. SHerwood 2-8677 Paterson, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS
MILK
New Address
205 East 5th St.
Opp. City Hall
PLAINFIELD
Phone
Plfd. 6-8562

Memorial Funeral Home
THOMAS C. KEISER, Director
COURTEOUS DEPENDABLE SERVICES
EFFICIENT REASONABLE
400 Franklin Place Telephone
Plainfield, N. J. Pl. 6-4848

Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Robert Lipton, Inc.
Jewelers Since 1892
206 W. Front St. Tel. Plfd. 6-5269
BUDGET ACCOUNTS INVITED

LIGHTNING SHOE REPAIR COMPANY
For Quick Service and Moderate Prices
Consult the Lightning
We carry a full line of Whittemore's Polishes, cleaning all kinds of shoes. We will call for and deliver your shoes.
TEL. PLFD 6-2637 204 E. FRONT ST
Opp. Strand Theatre

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

PLAINFIELD *(Continued)*

KOPPERS N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC. COKE
FUEL OIL
LEHIGH - COAL
303 E. 4th St. Plainfield 6-1011
For Holidays and Night Service
Call Plainfield 6- 0427-J / 3614-R

"Bank by the Clock"
The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
An Institution Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

M. E. Willoughby
FLORIST
Flowers for every season of the year and for all occasions.
Bonded member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S has it.

BENEDICT'S DAIRY
COUNTRY-BOTTLED
MILK AND CREAM
Deliveries — Plainfield, North Plainfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, Westfield, Garwood, Cranford.
1363 East 7th St., Plainfield Phone 6-5617
FUEL OIL KOPPERS COKE

GEO. O. STEVENS OAL
732 WEST FRONT ST
TEL. PLFD 6-0642

EVERGREEN DAIRY
Good Butter and Eggs
AND
Other Dairy Products
112 WATCHUNG AVE. Tel. Plfd 6-2382

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place To Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

MORECRAFT COAL CO.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Ave., Dunellen, N. J.
Tel. Dunellen 2-6543

RIDGEFIELD PARK

"Make Your Gifts Practical Ones"
H. H. LUDEWIG
205 MAIN ST. Hack. 2-3009
Roasters Oil Heaters
Cutlery Paints

VANITY BEAUTY SHOPPE
"All Methods of Permanent Waving."
We Have Served Monitor Readers for Years.
189 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-0072

RIDGEWOOD

E. S. BARRY
109
EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
Tel. Ridgewood 6-3630
Cash Grocer

WONDER GROCERY STORE
P. KILROY, *Propr.*
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products.
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

RUTHERFORD

CRAIG FUEL CO.
COAL — OIL — COKE
Unexcelled Service
10 PARK AVENUE RUTHERFORD, N. J.
Phones:
RUT. 2-6600 RUT. 2-6601

TRENTON

COURT PASTRY SHOP
1143 EAST STATE STREET
Tel. 2-9293 WM. ROSH
214 S. Broad St. Baker

VOORHEES BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Wave
Guaranteed not to streak or discolor Grey Hair
Special for January, $7.50
Regular Price 10.00
TEL. 2-1151

WESTFIELD

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 SOUTH AVE. Opp. R. R. Station
PHONE 3310

WEST NEW YORK

OLD GOLD IS VALUABLE!
Don't sell it to strangers. Don't pass upon its value. Have us do it!
L. J. Rad
JEWELERS
639 Bergenline Ave., West New York, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

"Say it with Flowers and Say it with Ours"
NEW YORK FLORAL COMPANY
Artistic Decorations for All Occasions
Most Beautifully Executed
Phone 9685
906-912 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.
Delivery made anywhere

M. C. Rocke
SHOES
—Rest Busy Feet
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
710 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN PA.

Appel JEWELER
625 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

CENTRE SQUARE MARKET
Fruit Dept.
Quality Fruit and Vegetables at Moderate Prices
Dial 5258 7-11 South 7th Street

ERIE

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827 WEST 10TH STREET
Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Erie, Pa. Department Store

Pequot Sheets
Special Prices During January
in Our Annual Sale of Domestics and Bedding
The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street

Smart Styles
Cruise and Resort Apparel
FOR QUALITY Call
Lawrence
Cleaners and Dyers
402 WEST THIRD STREET Phone 22-987

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

HARRISBURG

F and W Grand Co.
5c to $1.00 Store
304 MARKET STREET

The Well Dresser
CALLS
HAROLDS VALETERIA
3407 DERRY STREET Phone 5233

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

HARRISBURG *(Continued)*

A CREME LILAS
A Perfect Vanishing Cream
The George A. Gorgas Stores
16 and 1306 N. THIRD ST.

JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGE

I. L. Dougherty
Groceries
Second and State Streets
Phone 8275

Always Reliable
DOUTRICHS CLOTHES

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FASHION CENTRE
COATS, DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR, MILLINERY
CABOTS
GOWN SHOP
49 W. Lancaster Ave. ARDMORE

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
PHONE ARDMORE 4400
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

CHAPEAUX D'ART
14 Rittenhouse Place, Ardmore
SALE
Fall and Winter Hats
$3 — $4 — $5
Special attention of Kathryn Altman
ARD. 2826

PHILADELPHIA

A new convenience for shoppers, commuters and suburban dwellers.
Suburban Tea Room
47 and 49 North 17th Street
Just north of Pennsylvania Suburban Sta.
WHOLESOME HOME COOKING
Attentive, Polite and Clean Service
Fresh Eggs. Creamery Butter.
Green Vegetables
8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Save as much as 50% on First Quality Real Silk Merchandise
REAL SILK ANNUAL SALE
Lowest prices in 15 years of business.
Real Silk will advertise in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor beginning in February.
JAMES P. LOGUE
RITTENHOUSE 2078 PHILADELPHIA
317 Widener Building

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown
Phone TENNESSEE 2000 *Open Evenings*

BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work Is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving
62 W. CHELTEN AVENUE

PITTSBURGH

KUHN-RENSHAW, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000

F. G. Perry
Optician
2033 Jenkins Arcade Bldg. Atlantic 2687
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SPECIAL
Attention given to
CLEANING and REPAIRING
Ladies'—Men's—Children's
GLOVES
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
MABEL O. COWAN
213 Empire Bldg. Pittsburgh, Pa.

READING

CRYSTAL
Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN STREET
For 24 years Reading's most famous place to eat.

POMEROY'S
Martex Towels
with the long life underwear
READING, PA.

SCRANTON

COURSEN'S STORE
Fine Groceries
345 Jefferson Avenue

It's Safe to Save with Sears
"The World's Largest Store"
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
126 ADAMS AVENUE SCRANTON, PA

HENRICH'S BAKERY
and
DINING ROOM
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HAVE a purpose in life, and having it, throw into your work such strength of mind and muscle as God has given you.
—CARLYLE

Daily Features

THERE is no thought in any mind, but it quickly tends to convert itself into a power, and organizes a huge instrumentality of means.—EMERSON.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Scroggins

Gertrude Prefers the Open Water

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

FLORRIE, the pigeon, and Fib, chieftain of Boston Common sparrows, appeared suddenly to Mr. Scroggins as he strode thoughtfully along Holmes Walk.

"A friend of yours is very much surprised," said Fib in high excitement after the first greetings.

"Who and where?" said Scroggins.

Florrie winked and Fib rippled his feathers, a gesture betokening early flight.

"Follow us," he said.

Scroggins twirled his cane while his two feathered friends took to the air and headed in the direction of the Boston Public Garden.

"It couldn't be Boom and it couldn't be Levi," said Scroggins to himself as he settled into the walk to the Garden. "Who can it be?"

In a few moments of brisk walking, during which he glanced into the air every now and then to take his bearings by his circling sparrow and pigeon friends, the venerable squirrel found himself by the frozen lake. He stepped on the ice. It wasn't what you would call a bold step; Scroggins is a person of wisdom. Years ago he stepped on a frozen surface with the gaiety and abandon which are part of his nature. His feet went from under him, and he came down on his hat so heavily that it was weeks before the dents became smoothed out. Today, this step was the result of

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Scroggins Slid Neatly

experience, and was chary. Fib and Florrie coasted to his side.

"Out there," said Fib, indicating an object in the middle of the frozen lake.

Scroggins pushed back his hat, looked long and intently, and, moved by what he saw, started to run. He slipped, fell on his coat tails and slid neatly with his legs in front of him. So neatly did he slide, however, that his hat stayed on his head and he rose to his feet in a motion which appeared for all the world as though it were part of the sliding.

"My good friend Gertrude Gull!" he said cordially. It was indeed none other. With her were several other gulls whose names Scroggins couldn't remember—probably because he never had heard them.

"What brings you here?" he said.

Gertrude and her friends looked at the squirrel listlessly. They stood very quietly. Not as much as a tail feather twitched. They were distinctly in an attitude of waiting.

"I came to what I thought was your lake," she said.

Scroggins twirled his cane. "Was our lake?" he said.

Gertrude moved her head slowly about. "Do you regard this as a lake?"

Scroggins moved his head about slowly. "You puzzle me," he said. Gertrude dug at the ice.

"We visited you not so long ago," she said, "and this was water. We enjoyed our visit. Now we come again, and it is like the land, only colder."

Scroggins laughed politely. "Oh, I see. You are referring to the ice?"

Gertrude nodded. "But it still is the lake," said Scroggins, "only in its winter clothing." Gertrude nodded again.

"Yes," she said. "I see your point. And of course it isn't your fault. But we aren't especially fond of ice on lakes. We prefer the open water. We still have it, around the harbor."

Scroggins was much interested to hear this and asked a good many questions until finally Gertrude said she guessed they'd be going—and the entire company of gulls flew away.

For the Scrapbook

Time

Time is the chrysalis of eternity.—*Richter.*

Inspire!

The best teacher is the one who suggests rather than dogmatizes, and inspires his listener with the wish to teach himself.—*Bulwer.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Consortium (J. L.) — This word, which appears often in connection with international affairs, is pronounced *con-sor'-shih-um*. Although it is occasionally applied to any association for a common end, it is most frequently used to designate an international working agreement by which banking or industrial interests in friendly nations consort together to supervise perhaps the financial or industrial affairs of another state.

Punctuation (F. W.)—The correspondent submits the following examples of punctuation:

(1) Exhibits "A," "B," "C," "D" and "E."

(2) The titles "Manager," "Assistant Manager," "Secretary" and "Treasurer" are defined below.

He adds that he would have written them as follows:

(1a) Exhibits "A", "B", "C", "D" and "E".

(2a) The titles "Manager", "Assistant Manager", "Secretary" and "Treasurer" are defined below.

If a comma were to be placed between the last two items of Nos. (1) and (2), these two examples would conform to the prevailing usage in America. Note that in the first sentence, exhibits "D" and "E" are presumably no more closely related than "A," "B," and "C." If exhibits "D" and "E" are to be regarded together or as one, the punctuation is acceptable; although some would prefer:

(1) Exhibits "A," "B," "C," and "D and E."

What is said about the first sentence applies also to the second.

Let us now consider Nos. (1a) and (2a): If a comma were to be placed between the last two items in each instance, and if single quotation marks were used instead of double, the examples would conform to the accepted practice in England. Using commas and periods outside of quotations in these examples has at least reason on its side.

As we mentioned in this department recently, American printers have decided that commas and periods should always be placed within, and colons and semicolons without the quotation marks; and that question marks and exclamation marks should be placed within or without, according to whether they belong to the quotations. The inconsistency of this rule, as it applies to commas and periods, will be evident in the following:

(A) Did he use the word "superfluous"?

(B) He used the word "superfluous."

Example (B) might suggest *superfluous period.*

Perhaps this discussion may serve to evoke comments from printers, teachers of English, careful writers, and editors.

Parliamentary Practice
Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified"

The Liberal View

Question: If the bylaws conflict in an instance (one bylaw states that a majority is necessary to amend bylaws, and another says a two-thirds vote), which should be followed prior to correcting the defect?

Answer: It seems inconceivable that bylaws should so contradict one another. Possibly there is some provision elsewhere in the bylaws that would explain such apparent inconsistency, or make it possible to rule one of them void. If not, the general fundamental is that the more liberal interpretation should be followed.

Christmas Is Over, So the Reindeer Are Turned Out Again to Pasture

To Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Helen L. Carter, St. Annes, Eng.

Reindeer Camp at Groth, Norway

Daily Anecdote

Two-Line Advertisement

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

EIGHTY-FIVE years ago merchants were unaccustomed to using large advertising space. Consequently Col. Alden Spooner, who published a newspaper at Sag Harbor, was very much elated when a local retailer began using double column space, not quite full column length.

After this advertisement had appeared in two or three issues, another dealer, carrying a similar line of goods, asked the cost of two lines of advertising, to be placed where the advertiser specified. Colonel Spooner quoted 50 cents an issue. Thereupon the retailer closed the bargain and submitted his copy, which read:

I TOO
John Thompson

and requested that it be run directly beneath his competitor's advertisement.

In Lighter Vein

The Promise

"And how old are you, Peggy?"

"Six, and mother says if I eat all this porridge I shall be seven next year."—*Boston Transcript.*

Churchill's Reply

A story of Winston S. Churchill—told by Gertrude Atherton:

"Shortly after he had left the Conservative side of the House (of Commons) for the Liberal, he was taking a certain young woman down to dinner, when she looked up at him coquettishly, and remarked with the audacity of her kind: 'There are two things I don't like about you, Mr. Churchill.'

"'And what are they?'

"'Your new politics and mustache.'

"'My dear madam,' he replied suavely, 'pray do not disturb yourself. You are not likely to come in contact with either.'"—*Atlanta Journal.*

That's What the Sign Says

"What are those queer-looking statues over there?" asked the visitor to the city.

"Those aren't statues," said the Londoner. "They are workmen busy on one of the new government jobs."—*Answers.*

More Schoolboy Howlers

"To collect the fumes of sulphur hold a deacon over the end of the tube."

"A circle is a line which meets its other end without ending."

"What do you understand by the Theory of Exchange?—The Theory of Exchange, as I understand it, is not very well understood."

"Double dealing is when you buy something at wholesale to sell at retail."

"Homer is a sort of pidgin that comes back again."

What They Say

Now!

"America must act now to destroy crime."—*Jennings Randolph.*

Love It

"Nobody will know what you mean by saying 'God is love,' unless you act it well."—*L. P. Jacks.*

Courage

"Let me not pray to be sheltered from dangers, but to be fearless in facing them."—*R. Tagore.*

Difficult Work

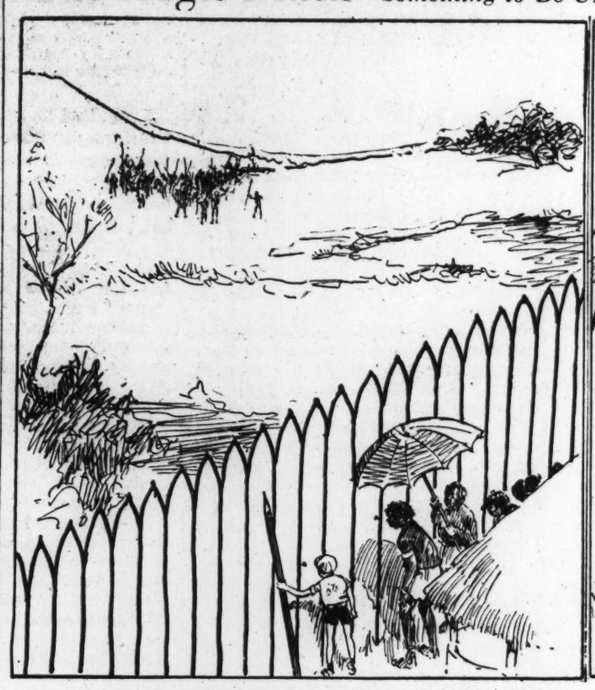
"Writing fine music is harder than assembling a Ford car."—*Prof. Earl V. Moore, School of Music, University of Michigan.*

Law in the U. S.

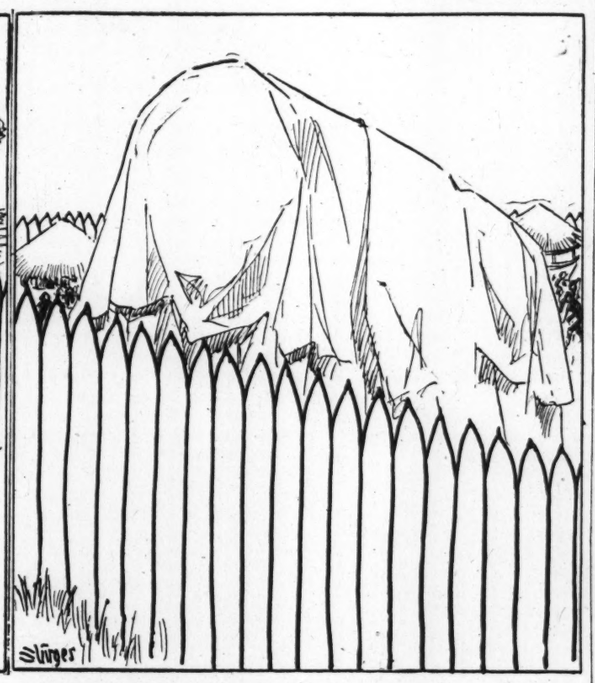
"Slowness of our law-enforcement machinery and the opportunity afforded the politically ambitious to make capital of big cases has destroyed respect for law in America."—*Jack Maddox, aviation pioneer, Los Angeles.*

The Magic Pencil—*Something to Be Unveiled!*

By STURGES



When the strange tribe arrived, the village was safely enclosed with a fence which Robin had drawn with the Magic Pencil.



And now he is at work under that huge canvas. You could never guess the odd defensive instrument he is working on!

(The Magic Pencil Appears on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays)

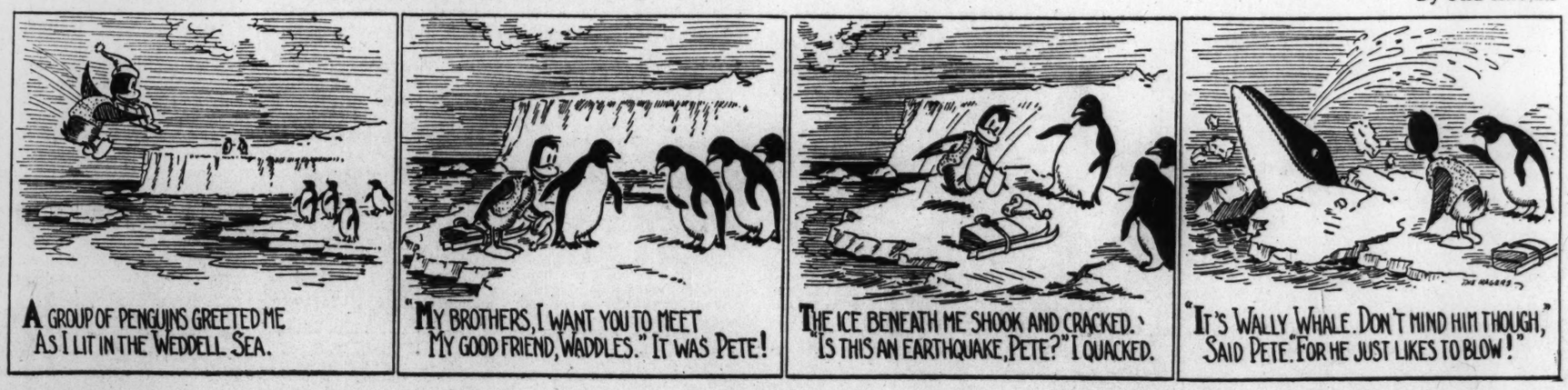
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Real Punch Mark*

By LE PELLEY

GOOD NIGHT !! WHAT'S THAT CROWD FOR ? IS THERE A NEW GIRL IN SCHOOL ??
NO — TUBBY IS IN THE MIDDLE OF IT
PLUNKY — WHAT'S HE DONE NOW ?
PLENTY — A CONDUCTOR SENT HIM A PUNCH MARK FROM TRAIN 28 OF THE EASTBOUND OVERLAND LIMITED !
WOW!
HAVING ONCE STARTED THIS PUNCH MARK COLLECTION, TUBBY AND BUDDY FIND IT A DIFFICULT THING TO STOP. EVEN AFTER THEY DESERTED IT FOR NEW ADVENTURES, PUNCH MARKS KEPT COMING IN FROM EVERYWHERE — SOME OF THEM WERE SO UNUSUAL, THAT THEY SHOULD BE SHOWN. BELOW ARE THE ONES SELECTED —
From O.S. New Jersey (Pennsylvania Railroad)
From W.M. The Hague, Holland
From H.G. New Jersey Central Railroad
From E.S. Boston
From S.H.K. Colorado
Unidentified — Texas, Cal., Ill.
From O.A.T. Utah - (Overland Limited)

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Welcoming Committee*

By THE HAGERS


A GROUP OF PENGUINS GREETED ME AS I LIT IN THE WEDDELL SEA.
"MY BROTHERS, I WANT YOU TO MEET MY GOOD FRIEND, WADDLES." IT WAS PETE!
THE ICE BENEATH ME SHOOK AND CRACKED. "IS THIS AN EARTHQUAKE, PETE?" I QUACKED.
"IT'S WALLY WHALE. DON'T MIND HIM THOUGH," SAID PETE. "FOR HE JUST LIKES TO BLOW!"

Guess Again

16

Check (√) Yes or No

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. Are two of the following words misspelled: rhinoceros, hipopotamus, plebeian, arctic? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Does the following sentence conform to the rules of good English: "Starting for Boston by automobile, they arrived there 10 days later"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Are "penchant" and "inclination" synonymous? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Was Saul a son of Jesse? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Does the Grand Canyon National Park cover more ground than the Yosemite National Park? (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. If you were to fly due east from New York, would you pass to the south of Paris? (*Yes.... No....*)

7. May the American bison be properly called a buffalo? (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. Does Damascus lie north of Nazareth? (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Is Pennsylvania larger in area than Kansas? (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. Is the population of Pennsylvania more than five times that of Kansas? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[Answers Appear on This Page]

Vocations
Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Rural Trade

A SEAMSTRESS found it difficult to find work in town, so she made up a number of medium-sized smocks (the kind with the crossover fronts with roomy pockets and three-quarter sleeves), and she also made some simple afternoon frocks of bright colored prints. She drove out in the country and showed these dresses to farm women. Hardly a woman on the farms but wanted one or more dresses. Some did not have the money to buy. In such cases the seamstress was glad to take foodstuffs.

She drove home with 10 dresses fewer in her case the very first day; and while her purse held the cash for only seven she had fowl and canned fruits and several jars of mincemeat, as well as a gallon of molasses. She also took some orders for children's dresses—so she had the beginning of a real line of work.

M. S.

Brevities

Answers—When you say "Dionne" to the man filling your car with petrol, it means "five gals."

Toledo Blade—There is hope for the Republicans in the 1936 election: The boondoggle vote may reach the polls a day late.

Detroit Free Press—Good movie: One that has a beautiful lady, a handsome male, and a few old stage actors to do the acting.

Boston Transcript — Newspaper pictures seem to indicate that these diplomats are a funny-looking bunch; but you'd probably be, too, if you had to go around all the time with your tongue in your cheek.

Montreal Star—The greatest trouble with the world is that a great majority of people are trying to make something for themselves instead of making something of themselves.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Practical Help

("Optimist" in Newcastle Chronicle)
Newcastle, Eng.

AN OUNCE of help is worth a pound of sympathy, they say. This thought came to me today when a reader of this journal who lives only a little distance away, sent me an account of an incident worth recording. A young fellow, I am told, was riding to work at a pit near Hebburn, when his tire was punctured, and there was nothing for him to do but go on foot—and even that was not worth while, as he would be too late to get a day's work in. In this dilemma he was glad indeed when a girl came up on her cycle, asked what had happened, and lent him her own, though she did not know him. Off he went to work, and back she went home.

Later in the day the young fellow returned her cycle as promised, receiving his own—with the tire mended. I understand that the help he had received assured him of a full day's wages which he would have lost. And though it is all a small affair, I record it to show that there are trustful and honest people in the world.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BEATTIE

Old Testament

No. 48

E. From Saul to the Captivities (Continued).

Jehu

Tenth king of Israel; reigned 28 years; in the reigns of Ahaziah and Jehoram in Judah; son of Jehoshaphat; anointed at Ramoth-gilead, II Ki. 9:1-13

Conspires against Joram, also called Jehoram, and slays him and Ahaziah, king of Judah, 9:14-27; II Chr. 22:9

He slays Ahab's 70 sons, the brethren of Ahaziah, and worshipers of Baal, 10:1-28

An idolatrous king, 10:31

His death, 10:35

Succeeded by his son, Jehoahaz, 10:35

Jehoahaz

Eleventh king of Israel; reigned 17 years; began in the 23d year of Joash, son of Ahaziah, king of Judah; son of Jehu, II Ki. 10:35; 13:1

A wicked king, idolatrous; oppressed by Hazael, king of Syria, throughout his reign, 13:2-9, 22

Succeeded by his son, Joash, 13:9

Jehoash (Joash)

Twelfth king of Israel, reigned 16 years; began in the 37th year of Joash, king of Judah; son of Jehoahaz, II Ki. 13:10

Called Joash, 13:12-14

Visited Elisha on his death bed; his sign, the bow and arrows, 13:14-19

Smote the Syrians, 13:22-25

Defeated Amaziah, king of Judah, and took Jerusalem, 14:8-14; I Chr. 25:17-24

Succeeded by his son, Jeroboam, 14:16

Jeroboam II

Thirteenth king of Israel; reigned 41 years; began in the 15th year of Amaziah, son of Joash, king of Judah; son of Jehoash, II Ki. 14:23

Restores border of Israel; recovers Hamath and Damascus, 14:16, 23-29

Did evil in the sight of the Lord, 14:24

Died; his son, Zachariah, succeeded him, 14:29

(To Be Continued Daily)

What They Say

The Disparity

"In men I see a great disparity between what they can be and what they are."—*John Mason Brown.*

Bootlegging

"Bootlegging has increased one hundredfold since the repeal of prohibition."—*Joseph H. Choate Jr.*

Sanctions

"We must guard against the danger of economic fronts becoming military fronts, for this is the beginning of wars."—*Alfred E. Smith.*

Guess Again Answers (16)

1. No; only the second, which should be "hippopotamus."

2. No. A present participle ("starting") represents action at the time expressed by the governing verb ("arrived"); and the folks did not start and arrive simultaneously. Recast to: "They started for Boston and arrived there 10 days later."

3. Yes.

4. No. Saul was a son of Kish. David was the youngest son of Jesse.

5. No. The Grand Canyon National Park covers 1009 sq. mi.; and the Yosemite, 1176.

6. Yes; by 750 miles.

7. No. The buffalo lacks the hump and the mane which at once distinguish the bison.

8. Yes; approximately 60 miles northeast.

9. No. The area of Pennsylvania is 45,126 sq. mi., and that of Kansas is 82,158 sq. mi.

10. Yes. The population of Pennsylvania is 9,826,000, and that of Kansas is 1,905,000.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Constitutional Choices

THE AAA decision still looks like a turning point in American history. True, there has been no farm revolt, no flare-up in the White House. Congress is already busy with a substitute. Prices have not declined disastrously, nor are they expected to this year. And certainly no emotional desperation comparable to that which followed the Dred Scott decision has been aroused. The decision may not even be an issue in the November election. Yet there are good reasons for regarding the barrier erected by the Supreme Court in the Hoosac Mills case as much more than a jog in the road of constitutional development.

The substitute for AAA now being polished up in Congress has some aspects which appear to be improvements. It puts more emphasis on wise use of farm land than on curtailment. And it makes agriculture more plainly a matter of general welfare, a legitimate subject for regulation by the National Government. Possibly, if the present agitation for changes subsides in the tide of economic recovery, perhaps after several more New Deal measures have been thrown out the Supreme Court window, the justices may be willing to indulge again in a bit of constitutional stretching. But we doubt it.

The AAA decision added to that on NRA leaves little doubt that the court as now constituted will allow no further extension of federal power by judicial interpretation. Not only are nearly all New Deal experiments yet to be tested in the Supreme Court in jeopardy; the manifest position of the court casts doubt on the constitutionality of several other exercises of federal power long taken for granted, such as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation established in the Hoover Administration. Questions are raised about federal relief activities.

In fact the decision confronts the American people with some fundamental choices. That the decision and the court are not to be made footballs in this year's electioneering is probably cause for gratitude. But the choices cannot be avoided. Some of them may not be made until grave economic difficulties again arouse the people. But they press on inexorably.

This time the depression gulf was bridged by unconstitutional structures such as NRA and AAA. Even where these did not remove economic stresses, they relieved political pressures. And undoubtedly some of the problems that remain are much more than emergency affairs. Certainly the farm problem is. Even if there is no immediate political agitation, there is great need to try to define some of the choices that must be made, regardless of parties or personalities.

One decision to be made is whether the American people wish to deal with agriculture on a national scale. Shall questions of soil conservation, use of land, farm prices, and the balance between farm and factory in the national economy be left wholly to individual management and to state regulation? We do not believe the American people will be content to leave them so.

Then how is federal regulation of such things to be made constitutional. The Supreme Court has declared emphatically that "regulation of production" is beyond the powers of the national government. It has refused to amend any further by judicial construction. This means that an extension of federal powers can come only by a forthright change in the Constitution voted by Congress and ratified by the states in the way provided. It may be well to experiment somewhat further; the farm problem may change. But it appears that eventually a constitutional amendment will be required to deal with it.

What kind of an amendment? Here again it would be well to go slow. Mr. Justice Roberts in the AAA decision said that to permit the National Government to regulate farm production might lead to interferences of an intolerable kind in many other kinds of industry. The implication was that such an extension of federal powers by court permission would virtually destroy state lines.

To do by an amendment what the court refused to do by interpretation is a hazardous business; any general grant of new powers to the National Government runs the risk of destroying the federal system. The alternative is a specific bestowal of powers to regulate agriculture just as the Eighteenth Amendment provided for federal regulation of intoxicants. This is not an ideal method, but it may prove to be the wisest under the circumstances.

All of these alternatives, all of these choices—and it may be that other choices will appear as the issues are crystallized—need to be faced without regard to passing agitations over parties or personalities. The fundamental questions are larger than that; they deserve a large consideration.

"Fictionalizing" the Campaign

REPLYING to protests of Henry P. Fletcher, Republican National Committee chairman, over the banning of political dramatic skits from the radio, Leo R. Lohr, president of the National Broadcasting Company, declares the programs offered "involve the fictionalizing of important political issues now before the country."

This "fictionalizing" is a nice, round, juicy word and it aptly characterizes a process that is to be looked out for in any campaign. In imaginative writing it is possible to present dramatically incidents whose basis may be either in fact or only in distorted rumor. In some instances the listener may assume that because an incident is enacted it must have happened; in others, such as the purported retreat of John Smith and Mary Jones from the marriage license bureau when faced with the facts of the national debt, ordinary skepticism may turn to amusement.

Perhaps the company of WPA players that is to tour the South presenting a drama of the life of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, has chosen a more responsive audience, but will it—if that is the subtle purpose—plant successfully the implication that not Gov. Eugene Talmadge but the gentleman farmer of Hyde Park is the true counterpart of the scholarly planter of Mississippi?

These, however, are not the only kinds of fictionalizing to be on the *qui vive* about when a political contest grows bitter. Animosity easily takes possession of men's ordinary judgment and decorum. James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, the other night lashed out at "unprincipled brigands" and "self-professed gangsters of big business" and branded their hirelings as "arrant demagogues." Theodore Roosevelt the same evening was warning Oklahoma young Republicans against "demagogues" who "coin slogans and ride on them to power," and against the farm policies of Secretary Henry Wallace, whom he described as "an unbalanced fanatic."

Now honestly, isn't there a good deal of fiction in both these extremes of denunciation?

With respect to political arguments and accusations, every bit as truly as in the case of other merchandise, a good motto is, "Let the consumer beware."

The Influence of Roxy

IN ONE sense a parallel may be drawn between the circusman Phineas T. Barnum and the movieman Samuel L. Rothafel. Both were essentially showmen whose main preoccupation was with the immense. If that appears to bear any derogatory connotation, it must be borne by a large proportion of their countrymen, whose predilection for quantity is admitted even by themselves.

The parallel goes but part way, however, for a chart in the career of Roxy—the affectionate diminutive bestowed on Rothafel by a nation—would show an upward curve for quality, too. Barnum remains a synonym for size. For one- and two-ring tented shows he substituted three rings, and a couple of stages for acrobats. Where single clowns had been, he presented them by companies. But Roxy added a considerable sense of values to his obsession for dimension.

He brought new and effective lighting to his cathedral-proportioned motion picture palaces, for which improvement the Encyclopedia Britannica gives him credit. He would modestly have disclaimed pretension to musicianship, but he displaced the old mediocre five-piece orchestra with a hundred competent musicians. His films were framed in settings frequently artistic. It may be said of Roxy that he left the movie theater greatly better than he found it.

Piccadilly Circus

PICCADILLY Circus, which loves to consider itself the hub of the universe, and from which radiate many of the most famous theaters, residential squares, streets, and shopping centers of London, is not content to rest lazily upon its laurels.

Some time ago, after a too-long absence, Gilbert's celebrated statue of Eros returned to grace the Circus. It remains, as it has always been, a pun in stone. For Eros still aims his arrow downward in the direction of Shaftesbury Avenue. But shortly he is to spring into more active existence, and his fountain will play from 10 till 4.

All this is to the good, but it cannot be denied that the latest traffic census has been a severe blow. Forging ahead in some directions, Piccadilly Circus is moving backward in others. Not only is it not the busiest part of London (when the census was taken, only 48,171 vehicles used the Circus in twelve hours, as against the 82,728 that whizzed round Hyde Park Corner during a similar period), but, whereas two years ago Piccadilly Circus was as high as fourth on the traffic list, being beaten only by Hyde Park Corner, the Marble Arch and Trafalgar Square, it has now dropped into the sixth place, behind Blackfriars Bridge Approach and the Kennington Triangle.

This steady sinking down the list may well cause consternation in the breasts of admirers of Piccadilly Circus all over the world. But who knows whether it may not be the beginning of a new fame? Perhaps the Circus may be aspiring for the honor of becoming the quietest place in London. It has a long way to go yet, but it is making progress.

First a Good Austrian

Book News of the Day

IN THE statesmanship of Metternich, as of most other statesmen, there was a nice blend of idealism and interest. The cynic would say that most statesmen talk of their ideals, but act on what they conceive to be their own or their country's interest. Metternich certainly followed this rule. But his greatness is shown by the fact that he succeeded in imposing a belief in his doctrines not only on his contemporaries, but on posterity. Nobody believes Metternich to have been, even as politicians go, exceptionally scrupulous. But there is a pretty general impression that he acted, throughout his career, on a formula which somehow transcended the particular needs of Austria and was directed to the welfare of Europe as a whole.

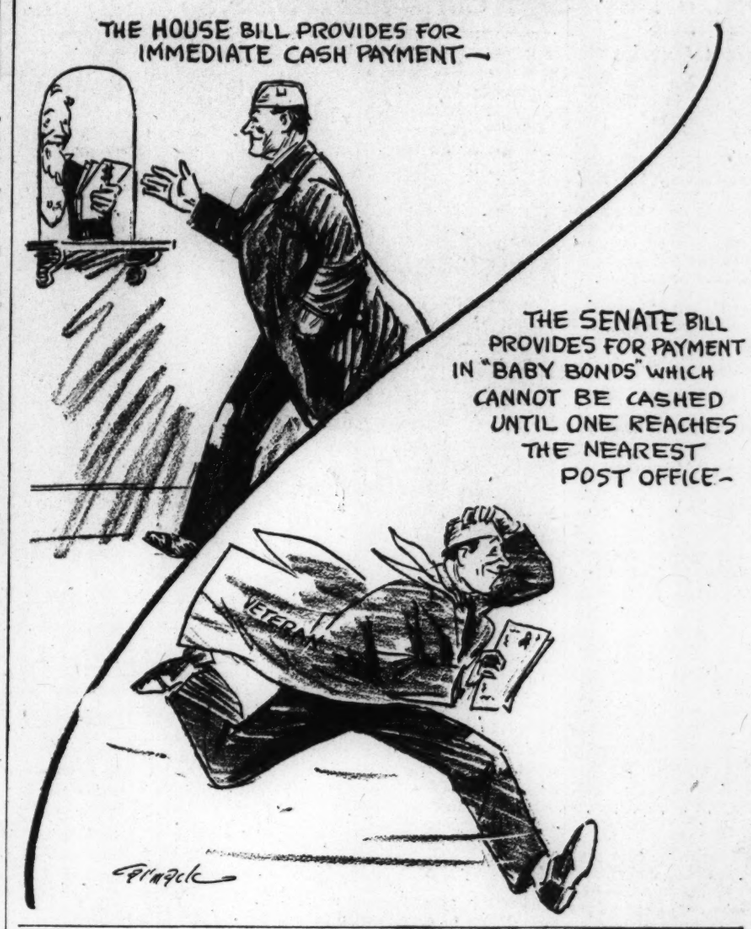
In METTERNICH (London: Cape. 15s.) Miss H. du Coudray, like most of Metternich's biographers, is content to make this assumption without scrutinizing it very closely. Metternich's primary care, she declares again and again, was to conserve the peace of Europe. She compares him to Briand, and quotes with effect one of the French statesman's Geneva speeches in which he argued that peace was to be preferred even before justice. Such would appear to have been also Metternich's view, though, being less given to speech-making, he was not called on to proclaim it so publicly and so baldly.

The parallel between Briand and Metternich, imperfect as it is, does however suggest a reservation in our estimates of Metternich. For if Briand was a good European, he was even more a good Frenchman; and it should never be forgotten that Metternich, before he was a good European, was a good Austrian. The fall of Napoleon left Austria the strongest power on the Continent (Russia being still only half European, and always an uncertain quantity). Austria in 1815, like France in 1919, stood at the apex of her power through the obliteration of her most powerful rival. No change could strengthen her position; most changes would weaken it. Metternich was therefore acting pre-eminently as an Austrian when he championed the cause of peace and the *status quo*.

He was a good Austrian in another respect. In 1815 the national impulse was still an unimportant factor in international affairs. Neither Germany nor Italy was a nation; and French was the language of polite society all over the Continent. It was not in the least surprising that Metternich, who came from Coblenz, should have been an Austrian diplomat and minister, or that he should have been congratulated on the rare accomplishment of writing German as fluently as French. But after 1815, nationalism made giant strides; and the battle against the national spirit was the most important in Metternich's career. He was fighting, however, not for Europe, but for Austria. The polyglot Hapsburg Empire was, and remained till 1918, fundamentally antinational; and the final defense of Metternich is, perhaps, not that he was a good European, but that his policy was the only one by which the country of his adoption could survive.

Miss du Coudray has made a careful study of Metternich's life and achievements. The political chapters are rather ponderously written. But the book is enlivened by some excellent sketches of Metternich's personal life. E. H. C.

How the Bonus Bills Differ


THE HOUSE BILL PROVIDES FOR IMMEDIATE CASH PAYMENT—
THE SENATE BILL PROVIDES FOR PAYMENT IN "BABY BONDS" WHICH CANNOT BE CASHED UNTIL ONE REACHES THE NEAREST POST OFFICE—
TELEGRAM
Talmadge

Songs My Mother Sang

MOTHER'S singing voice was not remarkable. It was no more than an ordinarily pleasant voice, and she had never had a singing lesson in her life, but to us there was nothing quite so sweet as the sound of it under the whitewashed rafters of our house as she went about her work. It lent space and dignity to the crowded room that enclosed us from all space outside, and at the same time ringed us around with a magic safer and more enduring than the walls themselves.

Cookies rolled and cut to the tune of "Suwanee River," while keen winds slashed at the dun-colored prairies beyond the window pane, had a flavor which cookies of late years have lacked. This song was sung as becomes the melodies of Stephen Foster; with a faint homesickness and longing, partly for some faraway river that belonged to the singer's youth and partly for the stream that Foster himself had seen only in dreams. We, who had no river at all, saw this one more clearly than we saw the mirage that in certain weathers flung a false flood across our parched plains. I think the Suwanee River is the American Carcassonne.

The songs that haunt me most are those I have not heard from any lips but hers, and of which only fragments return. . . . One day it rained, and to the drip of water from the eaves there was added her voice raised in a mildly plaintive lay about the patter of rain-drops on a cottage roof at night. The only stanzas that remain unbroken in my memory carried a hint of a story, never further defined, which filled us with indignation at a faithless maiden:

> Then another comes to thrill me
> With her eyes delicious blue;
> I forget while gazing on her
> That her heart was all untrue.
>
> I remember that I loved her
> As I ne'er may love again—
> And my heart's quick pulses vibrate
> To the patter of the rain.

* * *

I wish that I could recall fully the song about the Old Street Lamp. It is all confused in my mind with Hans Andersen's "Street Lamp," which could not only see and remember everything it had seen and heard in its years of service, but had the power to show it to others if only someone had thought to light a wax candle in it. But although this lamp is touched with some like enchantment, it is another lamp. It looked down upon a young man reading a letter by its light, and the trend of the song is that it were better had the flame been blown out before it illuminated that letter.

Whether the ballads of those days were touched with a charm that modern writers have lost, or whether our minds were merely young and freshly tuned to a particular note of pleasant melancholy, I do not know, but the very thought of that song brings back an extraordinary sense of thwarted romance—real romance, sparkling with laughter, dewy with tears, of which the minstrels tell us. Only children and very simple people, such as poets and tellers of fairy tales, enter that world to which our mother's song was the key.

* * *

Black, hand-knit mittens with a band of red around the wrist are linked in my memory with a song my mother often hummed as she sat knitting. This song dealt with a mysterious person who sat always in a chair and a no less mysterious companion whom he addressed; but it was at least plain that the speaker was old and the companion young. An unexplained tapping at the garden gate was the burden of the song, and the speaker cried:

> Oh, were I able to stir from my chair
> Soon would I find out who was there!
>
> Don't tell me you think it's the cat!
> Cats don't know when it's half past eight
> And come tap-tap-tapping at the garden gate.

Again, a boy sits by the seashore and asks:

> What are the wild waves saying,
> Sister, the whole day long?

She assures him:

> 'Tis but the sound of breakers
> Dashing against the shore—

But he insists:

> Yes, yes, yes, but there is something greater
> That speaks to the heart alone.
> The voice of the great Creator
> Speaks in that mighty tone.

I cannot (since this is sheer sentiment) judge the quality of the poetry or the value of the song. I only know that we caught through it some sense of the majesty of the ocean and of human awe in its presence long before we rightly knew what an ocean was.

Empty miles of prairie shut us away from the world and into our own small house and farmyard—lonely, savage distance, I have heard it called, and have known surprise to think of it in those terms, because in the midst of that wilderness a beloved voice lifted in song could instantly raise about us a world of rivers and cities, of gaiety and romance.

M. Z.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

Window Dressing

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Perhaps you would be interested in an editorial which appeared in the South Buffalo (N. Y.) News:

> We commend the vigilance of the ABC Board in its effort to make a saloon not a saloon. The saloon keeper—we beg pardon, we should have said the restaurant keeper—must not display his empty beer kegs too prominently, bar fixtures must be remodeled to conform to rules designed to avoid any appearance of evil, the last-named word being synonymous with saloon. How valiantly Mr. Mulrooney is trying to take the curse out of the liquor business by the expedient of camouflaging it. We are not here implying that selling liquor sub rosa is an improvement upon its sale by sanction of law. . . .
>
> In its endeavor to transform the old saloon into a modern restaurant by a species of window dressing, as it were, a better stamp of sincerity might be impressed on its efforts if orders were given to have the gambling slot machines removed from the premises under its jurisdiction. Possibly the ABC Board is not interested in this sort of purification. Or is it?

The hypocrisy of trying to make an old-time saloon something other than what it really is by this sort of "window dressing" must be apparent to everyone who gives a thought to the matter.

Personally, I hope to be pardoned for losing my confidence in the integrity of a state regulatory body that allows gambling slot machines to remain in the places under its jurisdiction while compelling those places to "avoid the appearance of evil" in all other respects. HARVEY W. WHITE

Buffalo, N. Y.

More on Trapped Furs

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with interest the letter on trapped furs in your recent issue.

May I suggest that your trapper correspondent destroys his own case? He says that few trappers use toothed traps, and then he goes on to state that humane traps are inefficient and dearer, and that when they are efficient and cheap all real trappers will use them. What then are they using now except traps that are not humane? There could not be a better argument for refusing to buy any furs that are not beyond doubt humanely killed.

I do not agree with his contention that to boycott trapped furs would put 1,500,000 trappers on the bread line. The increase in fur farms would absorb these and more. Nevertheless, if the boycotting of trapped furs did temporarily increase unemployment, is even that consideration a valid plea for the continuance of evil? We did not and could not countenance the slave trade because it employed a great number of people.

Finally, the price of furs would not soar upward. Fur farms have reduced silver fox prices by 80 per cent from those ruling when only trapped furs were obtainable.

Bayswater, Eng. GEORGE C. FOSTER

The Farmer and the AAA

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I cannot believe that "The Wide Horizon" called "Seesaw on a Farm Plank," which appeared on the editorial page of the Monitor, is based on fact.

I farmed by proxy out here in the Middle West ever since 1911, and, with the exception of about four years, there was always a little grain to sell. Therefore, I know something about grain prices during those intervening years. Of course, I kept no direct record of the prices for those years, but I can say this, that there was only one other year when the grain prices were as low as this year. From 1920 to 1928 the farmers were generally satisfied with the prices for their products; also 1929 was very fair for them, but since that time every year seemed to be worse for them until, with the enforcement of the AAA, the farmer seemed daily to be coming into serfdom through the Government's dictatorial bureaucracies, in which the Government's officials draw the salaries and the farmers' taxes are raised to help pay them.

There were comparatively few farmers satisfied with the AAA, but some of them in the drought sections the past two years were glad to get a little help from somewhere, and the Government gave it to them.

As I see it, there is too much ado about nothing in trying to help the farmer. He needed no outside aid years ago, and would not need it now if he could get living-wage prices for his products. ELIZABETH WAGNER

Omaha, Neb.

For Euphony

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Surely the correspondent in a recent issue of The Monitor who complained of the use of the word "Negress" in one of your editorials is unduly sensitive.

In the English language we also employ the term Jewess, certainly with no hidden desire to refer to the women of Israel as female animals. It is merely a question of euphony, for the ear finds no ease nor pleasure in such terms as Jewman and Jewwoman.

In French we also find *Negresse*, though not Jewesse (which is, of course, *Juive* in the feminine), but we *do* find *Suisesse*; again, most certainly, with no derogatory sense attached to its use, but simply because it is more euphonious. (MRS.) MILLICENT PULL

Paris, France.

The Wide Horizon

Democracy in Britain

By The Marquis of Lothian

THE signing of the Armistice on Nov. 11, 1918, was recognized as a defeat for dictatorship and a victory for democracy, all over the world. Nation after nation adopted "advanced" constitutions and the League of Nations was framed to assure liberty and peace to all nations, great and small, and, in President Wilson's famous phrase, to "make the world safe for democracy," by bringing in an era of universal disarmament.

Ten years later, however, the tide had turned. The United States had decided not to support the League. Mussolini's black shirt march on Rome in 1922 had overthrown the parliamentary system in a country which had enjoyed it for fifty years. And in 1929 began that economic deluge which was the inevitable consequence of ever-mounting tariff restrictions on international trade and migration, which not only caused unemployment and congestion in every industrial country, but made unpayable international indebtedness inflated by reparations and wartime borrowing. It was this deluge which swept most of the remaining democracies away, substituted dictatorship, based on domination by a single party or old-fashioned army rule, in all parts of Europe, Asia, and South America, as guarantees of internal order, and set in motion the tide of rearmament now manifest everywhere.

Has the tide turned once more?

Democracy cannot be said to be as firmly in the saddle in France as it used to be, though France will probably show a far tougher resistance to attack from right or left than some believe who contemplate what has happened elsewhere.

But a fortnight's electioneering in all parts of Great Britain late in 1935 convinced me that there is no decline in the belief in the efficacy of democracy here. Not a single Fascist stood for election. Only one Communist was elected and that for a poorly paid mining district. The habit of listening to solid half-hour talks on the radio and a realization of the gravity of the issues at stake, brought audiences who wanted to hear good sense and reasoning.

* * *

The radio had less effect than was expected. Only the leaders were given twenty minutes each on twelve successive nights and there was no broadcasting at all on the five days immediately preceding the poll. The old English tradition prevailed that the electorate ought to see and judge the candidates, as well as the party programs, for themselves, so that in some real way there should be established a mutual knowledge and a sense of responsibility between the two.

As every foreign observer comments, class distinctions, mainly based on economic differences, are still strong in Britain, though they are nothing like so strong as they were. But they lose their power in politics. What keeps political life sweet in England is the fact that everybody takes a hand. Lords and ladies, professors and students, financiers and shopkeepers, employers and employed, farmers and laborers, trades unionists and intellectuals, idle rich and unemployed, mistresses and maids, even boys and girls, all get into the game, speaking or canvassing, arguing or getting people to the polls. In such an atmosphere common humanity comes through and the sterile bitter fears and hatreds which flourish in party offices and class clubs begin to lose their power. And in this universal hurly-burly the professional politician has much less chance and Parliament comes to contain representatives of every class and industry and business in the land.

* * *

There is not a sign, therefore, of any lessening of interest in elections, or of interest in any alternative system. The people feel that it is their right and duty every four years or so to choose who are to govern them for the next five years and they take an active interest in doing it. The healthy normality of this election, therefore—the first election since the economic crisis of 1929-33—may represent the turning of the tide back once more toward democratic ways after the swing to dictatorship of the last six years. For the election has already had effects abroad.

The League of Nations has taken fresh heart. It has begun to resist aggression, not by resolutions but by action. In so doing it has had support from practically every democracy left in the world, for they feel that the League—an essentially democratic institution—is, perhaps, the last barrier against imperialism, rearmament and war. And for the first time since 1920, it is reported that the United States, the great democracy of the West, is beginning to take notice of the League and to wonder whether the prevention of war through some sort of collective system may not be a more certain way of keeping out of war than absolute neutrality. This improvement is itself, in a measure, due to democracy. For it was the impending appeal to the electorate coupled with the famous peace ballot last June which had much to do with making up the mind of Great Britain to take its historic stand at Geneva in September. And the next best thing has been the achievement of two other democracies, the United States and Canada, in beginning to pull down those tariffs which are strangling trade and are the chief cause of unemployment, dictatorship and rearmament in the world today.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, JANUARY 15, 1936

A Ghost of Empire Walks

By Lothrop Stoddard

As Owen Glendower, in Shakespeare's "Henry IV," once boasted that he could summon spirits from the vasty deep, so Prince von Starhemberg, youthful dictator of Austria, has invoked an imperial wraith of majestic proportions. He did this in a recent speech wherein he threw down the gauntlet to Chancellor Hitler by asserting that Austria rather than Germany was destined to assume control over central Europe. This startling challenge was embodied in the following words: "There is only one way to solve the question of Pan-Germanism. That is to give the leadership to the Austrians. We can no longer think of a great German nation, but we must strive for an Austrian Reich."

If we look merely at the present map of Europe, these words must seem the veriest bombast, devoid of sense. What could appear more absurd than faction-ridden, bankrupt little postwar Austria claiming ultimate triumph over its giant Teutonic neighbor welded by a burning nationalism into a close, dynamic unity? Yet behind this seemingly futile defiance lies a clash of rival forces extending backward through the centuries—clear back, indeed, to a certain memorable day in the year 800 A. D., when the Frankish monarch whom we call Charlemagne was invested by the Pope of Rome with the office of Emperor of the West. From that crowning sprang a complex chain of events whose last links are not yet forged.

Europe is indeed an old continent with an historic past that is apt to reappear in strange ways. This is especially true in transition times like those through which we now are passing. Beside radically new facts such as Fascism, Communism and the League of Nations, very old notions come to the surface once more. Therefore, when central Europe assumes the aspect of a political earthquake zone wherein all is in flux and almost anything may happen, it is perhaps fitting that Austria's leader with a famous name should have called up the ghost of the Holy Roman Empire.

Prince von Starhemberg is a curious combination of romantic dreamer and vigorous man of action. The scion of an ancient noble house, he vividly recalls the role played by his ancestors when imperial Austria dominated central Europe.

In order to realize what he has in mind, we should understand the historic connection between Austria and Germany. During the Middle Ages, both countries, together with most of central Europe, were included in the Holy Roman Empire. That strange political creation, inaugurated by the papal crowning of Charles the Great, rested on the theory that the whole world should be jointly governed by a secular and a spiritual head, personified by Emperor and Pope.

In theory, both were supposed to rule harmoniously together for the glory of God and the good of mankind. In practice, however, each sought to dominate the other. The upshot was a chronic feud between Church and State which vitiated a lofty ideal and rendered the Holy Roman Empire a mockery. However, the Empire long persisted in a debased form. And, toward the close of the Middle Ages, the dynastic rulers of Austria, known as the House of Hapsburg, grew so powerful that they became Holy Roman Emperors as a matter of course. Though the loose-knit Empire then contained many local sovereigns, none could compare in power and prestige with the Austrian Hapsburgs, seated on the Danube in their capital city, Vienna.

Gradually a rival arose in north Germany. This was the Hohenzollern dynasty of Prussia. As time passed,

Prussia became the natural leader of the Germanic north, while Austria headed the Germanic south. The temperamental differences between north and south Germans are proverbial, and those differences coincide with religious lines, north Germany being mainly Protestant, whereas Austria and most of south Germany are Roman Catholic.

The first big test of strength between Austria and Prussia came with the wars waged between Frederick the Great and the Austrian Empress, Maria Theresa. This struggle was indecisive. Prussia confirmed its predominance over north Germany, but Austria retained its ascendancy over the south. The boundary between the two spheres of influence ran roughly through central Germany along the line of the River Main.

The antiquated Holy Roman Empire vanished during the turmoil of the Napoleonic Wars, and Germany emerged therefrom as a loose political federation under the rival controls of a still powerful Austria and a Prussia further strengthened in prestige and territory. The rivals intrigued against each other continually, while the Germanic Federation remained impotent.

This unhappy stalemate was ended by the genius of Bismarck. In order to transform the ramshackle confederation into a strong, unified nation, the great Prussian statesman fought Austria in the year 1866. He also had to fight the South German States, which held to their traditional Austrian allegiance. Prussia's victory resulted in the German Empire proclaimed in the hour of triumph over France in 1871. But from this new Germany, Austria was excluded. German nationhood was thus achieved only by keeping out one important branch of the German folk.

* * *

This sundering of historic ties has been deplored on both sides of the frontier. Ever since 1866, many Austrians have hoped to reunite with their kinsmen of the Reich. Before the great war, these partisans of reunion were known as Pan-Germans. It was under their influence that Adolf Hitler grew up and acquired his ideals. However, in those prewar days, most Germanic Austrians prided themselves on their position as the ruling race of the Hapsburg Empire, which included many non-Germanic regions.

The great war radically transformed the entire situation. It absolutely smashed the old Hapsburg Empire and reduced the Austrian Germans to an impoverished remnant condemned to an impossible economic situation. But the war likewise destroyed the imperial edifice raised by the genius of Bismarck and left Germany badly crippled and with a dubious future.

In their common weakness most Austrians, like most Germans, wanted political union in a new Pan-Germanic Reich embracing both peoples. But what form should this projected union take? At first glance, it might seem as though the truncated remnant of Austria would simply be absorbed into the vastly larger bulk of Germany. That is the plan known as Anschluss. But this solution was not only forbidden by the peace treaties imposed by the victors in the great war; it was also repugnant to many Austrians who did not wish to be swallowed up by Germany and so lose their historic individuality.

* * *

These objectors were divided into two factions. One would have been content to enter a Germanic Reich modeled as a federation of states with wide local self-government and in which the supremacy of Prussia should be abated. The other faction had far more ambitious aims. This group consisted mainly of the old Austrian nobility and officialdom, who had been the backbone of the Hapsburg Empire and whose loyalty was to the dynasty above aught else. Distinctly "imperialist" in outlook, such persons were only incidentally affected by national ideals. Again, being stanch Roman Catholics, they were zealous for the advancement of their church, whereof the Hapsburgs had always been a mainstay. They therefore desired not merely a Hapsburg restoration in Austria but also an Austria become once more a great power. And the attainment of their goal involved nothing less than the undoing of the work of Bismarck. Indeed, it meant even reviving Austrian supremacy over Germany as it had not existed since before Frederick the Great.

The scheme was to split off from the unstable postwar Weimar Republic both south Germany and Prussia's western provinces, Rhineland and Westphalia. Those predominantly Catholic parts of Germany, together with Austria, would form a federal state, aristocratic and clerical in character. The new state would presumably be loosely connected with what was left of Prussia and the rest of Protestant north Germany, but the Hapsburg, Catholic south would clearly dominate the situation.

* * *

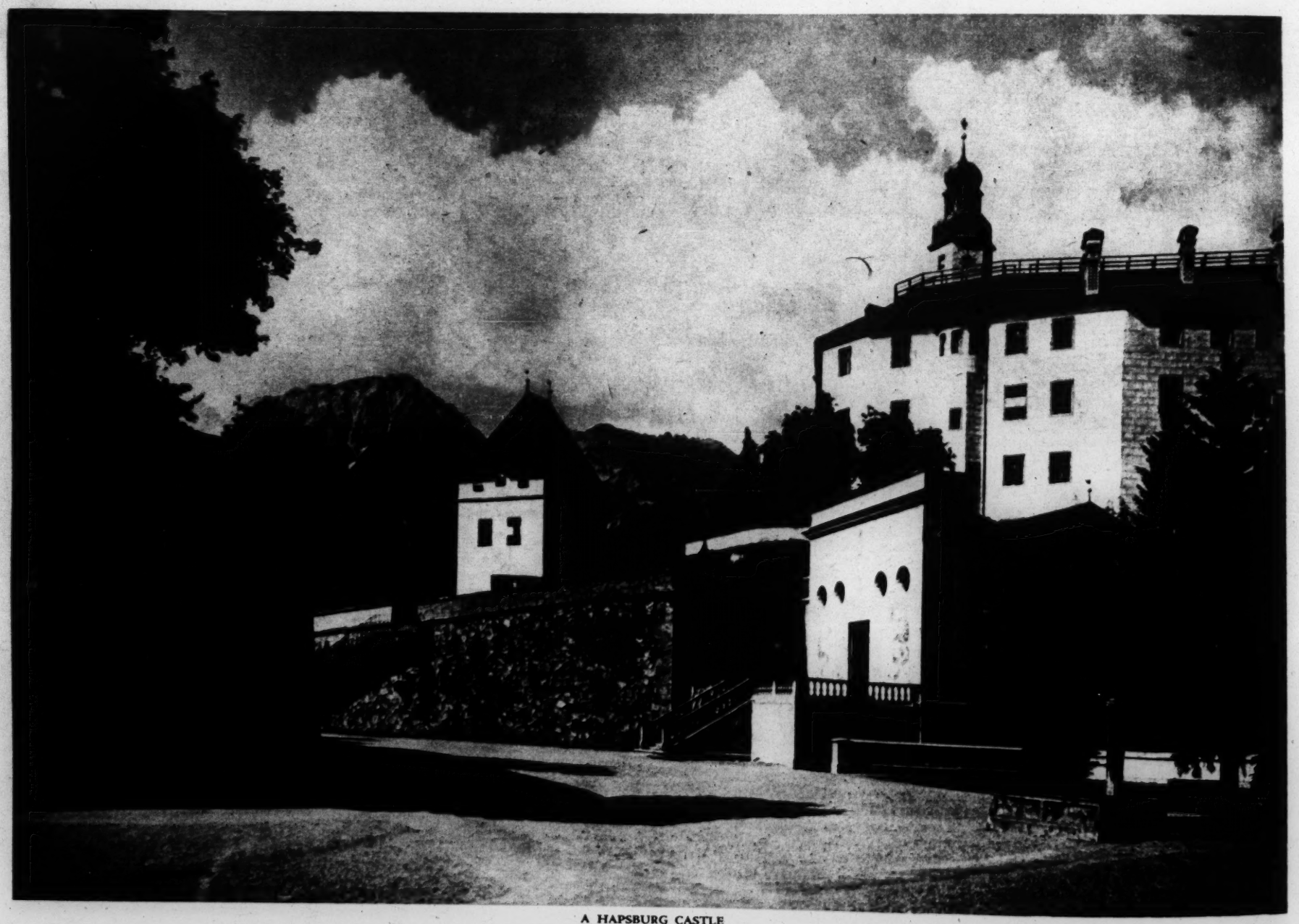
Now, this ambitious scheme was not so quixotic as might offhand be supposed. Certainly, it might expect many sympathizers in Germany itself. Despite nearly half a century of union within the Bismarckian empire, the south German states had retained considerable local patriotism, especially in Bavaria. Also, throughout Germany, the Roman Catholics had organized themselves politically into the so-called Center Party, and thus tended to form a strong group numbering one third of the total population. The collapse of the empire at the close of a disastrous foreign war, followed by a Socialist republic, left Germany weak, confused and a prey to varied discontents.

Furthermore, a Catholic, separatist movement in Germany, engineered from Austria, could count on foreign aid. France would have been only too glad to see Germany disrupted; in fact, French agents were then working to bring it about. Powerful forces within the Vatican were likewise enlisted in the cause, together with politically minded Roman Catholics in many lands. For what could be more welcome to the church than the downfall of Socialist republics in Germany and Austria, together with the subordination of the Protestant north to a Hapsburg-led federation? Such a federation would not only dominate all Germany but would also probably establish its supremacy over the Danube valley in a relatively short time. That, in turn, would spell primacy in all central Europe. And what would that mean if not a new Holy Roman Empire in modern guise? Far fetched? Perhaps. Yet not beyond the bounds of possibility.

* * *

The triumph of Herr Hitler in Germany did not basically change the situation, in Hapsburg-clerical eyes. It merely raised up a more powerful, irreconcilable foe. Germany had now become an absolutely unified state wherein local divisions were abolished and political Catholicism was no longer tolerated. Political union with Germany meant complete absorption for the Austrian branch of the Germanic stock. With such a Germany no genuine compromise was possible for any Austrian who gloried in his historic past. Therefore the champions of Hapsburg-clerical aims succeeded in rallying to their standard that other faction, already mentioned, which wanted a federal Germany but did not demand Austrian and Catholic supremacy therein. Those are the forces back of Prince von Starhemberg in his recent defiance of Hitler and assertion of Austria's grandiose future.

Such pronouncements will probably come to naught. The ordeal of the great war, borne so heroically by all Germans against a hostile world, seems to have cemented German unity as never before. Yet this revival of a medieval ideal by a romantic legitimist leader in Austria is highly intriguing. It is likewise significant, because it reveals the profound instability into which much of central Europe has fallen today.



A HAPSBURG CASTLE

Keystone

Amras Castle, Near Innsbruck, Was One of the Hapsburg Estates Confiscated by the Austrian Republic After the Fall of the Ancient Monarchy in 1918. Last July It Was Returned to the Hapsburgs by the Austrian Government, Along With Other Properties Seized After the Great War. The Move Is Regarded by Some as Presaging a Return of the Dynasty.

Government by Lobbyists

Senators and Congressmen, Theoretically Chosen to Manage the Nation's Business According as They Judge Best, Are Beset by Pressure Groups Demanding Control of Their Votes

By Adelaide Stedman

DOWN IN WASHINGTON I have been talking to a Congressman who is a friend of mine. I won't tell you who he is for obvious reasons. He is a Democrat, and, of course, in everything he says you must make allowance for that point of view.

"Well," I asked, "getting ready for the presidential campaign?" He is up for election, too, in 1936.

"Yes." He sighed so heavily that I grinned.

"What's wrong? Less Democrats than last time?"

"I wish it were as simple as all that! The question I'm asking myself is, 'When is a Democrat not a Democrat?' and the same thing about the Republicans."

"What do you mean?" He sounded so violent I was interested.

"It's these leagues! Why, I believe every three men or women in the country who have the same opinion, or the same kind of job, or the same peeve, or the same color eyes, say, 'Let's have a league and go into politics!'

"In the old days, you looked around your district and, when it came time to stand for election again, you knew where you were at. There were the rock-ribbed party men either for you or against you; and as for the rest, you knew there'd be a couple of good campaign issues; and the local corruption and the local political rows that you understood. But not now! Now, there aren't two parties in my district; there are 40 leagues!"

He looked almost offended at my chuckle. Evidently it was no laughing matter to him.

"Look what's happened this week," he went on. "Lots of deputations are here around the beginning of Congress—always are. The first group that came in to see me were some important businessmen from home; Republicans and Democrats, acting like brothers.

"'Hello, Charlie,' I said to one of them, who always before had been a good old line Democrat; 'getting ready to give me some real support next year?'

"He got red. 'That depends,' he said. 'I'm not here as a Democrat; I'm here as a member of the Manufacturers' Association.'"

"Well, surely there's nothing new in business trying to influence politics," I argued.

"Of course not. But it used to try to work through the party machinery. Now it brings its own organizations to Washington. These fellows talked a lot about the iniquitous NRA, and about business being let alone. Well, I just happened to know, naturally, that nearly every man in the room had gotten some kind of government loan; and were they glad to get them, and did they need them!

"And did they ask me how I felt about anything? No, they just told me how I *had* to feel if I wanted their support. So when the only question they did ask me was whether I was in favor of rugged individualism, I'm afraid I was a little heated. I said, 'Yes, I was in favor of rugged individualism, but so far as I could see it was a luxury that could only be afforded by successful businessmen! If a poor Congressman indulged in any he wouldn't get elected!'"

* * *

Evidently, even the memory held "heat," for he went on warmly:

"They had hardly gone before another bunch of the boys appeared; a lot of the men from one of our paint factories, here for some paint convention. Most of them were Democrats all right, but there was a spattering of Republicans, too; but they seemed to have forgotten anything that they ever were except members of Father Coughlin's National Union for Social Justice. And were they excited!"

Our talk was taking place in the Congressman's office, the same office in which he received these deputations. Now, he pounded his desk to emphasize his annoyance.

"And did they ask me what I thought about anything, or why? Though, as I say, most of them were Democrats and had supposedly elected me to do a little political thinking for them.

"Not much! They told me how I must be against the International Bankers and the Federal Reserve System; and how I must be for congressional control of credit and currency!

"Well, now, I don't mind telling you that even senators," he smiled, "don't find these technical questions about money and banking and credit easy." His smile turned to a sort of grin. "I've been in Congress for some time now, and have heard a good deal of eloquence on these subjects, but I felt so uncertain that this summer I got hold of one of the professors from our state university and had him talk to me about financial theory. Because, you see, I have been worried about these money questions, and mighty sorry for all the folks who have been caught up in them, because we've had to do a little 'experimenting' here in Washington.

"Well, here were these boys from the paint shops and a few from a necktie convention, and *they knew!* They could tell me just what glorious results would take place, for instance, if the Federal Reserve System was abolished. And if I didn't agree with them, I could just stay out of Congress." He snorted.

"And, of course, there was a huge deputation of Townsend planners threatening to fight my re-election if I didn't sign their kind of promissory note on a financial heaven for old folk.

"Then next came the everlasting American Legion lobby, Democrats and Republicans! They told me why I had to vote for the bonus, or get out.

"And after them came the League of Nations Association, Democrats and Republicans, and told me why I had to support 'Geneva'!

"And then came some American Liberty Leaguers, Democrats and Republicans, important men in our section, and told me I had to support the Constitution!

"Well, I said, I guessed I could promise them that. Then one of them shot at me, 'And you realize it means exactly what it says?'

"Somehow, I got heated again, for all I could think of was how the particular man who was hectoring me had acted during prohibition—I almost asked him if, when the Constitution told him not to buy liquor, it meant exactly what it said?"

"But there is an issue in 'Constitutional interpretation, or amendment,'" I insisted.

"Certainly, a definite, dignified political issue on which there can be honest disagreement between the parties. But why a league meddling with it, and acting as if its members were the special guardians of all real Americanism?

* * *

"Then groups have been here like the D. A. R.'s, Democrats and Republicans, telling me exactly what was real Americanism and what was wicked foreign propaganda, and threatening me with political death if I showed even faint pink symptoms.

"Then there was the Navy League, Democrats and Republicans, telling me I had to vote *for* more and bigger ships; and 10 dozen assorted pacifist leagues telling me I had to vote *against* more ships if I wanted to be re-elected!"

Then he rushed on to what he had evidently felt to be the final confusion:

"But, by George," he said, "I had believed I could count on the Communists and Socialists to stay in their own political backyards, because they have always been at daggers drawn; but no sir! This year, didn't some of them come to me *together* in an organization called the League Against War and Fascism!"

"Well," I tried to console him, "once the party platforms get written, won't most people sort out into parties again?"

The Congressman shook his head. "I wish it were as simple as that," he said again. "Whether these leagues get planks into either platform or not, won't make much difference. Win or lose, they'll all keep lobbyists in Washington and will all send resolutions and telegrams and letters. Pressure groups is a good name for them all right! Sometimes I wonder why they bother to elect congressmen at all. Why don't the lobbyists just get together in the Capitol and fight it out among themselves? I'm expecting a league against congressmen soon!"

"Well," I countered, "why don't you start a league against leagues first?"

Up to then he had been vehement, but it had really been mostly stage thunder. Now he turned genuinely serious and wistful.

"Do you think these pressure groups are helping us put our political house in order?"

"Do you?"

"Well, I believe they are more than political fads. I think they are a warning symptom of how little most citizens think they can accomplish through the regular party machinery. And it's up to us to correct that."

THOSE AUNTIES

Mastering the Mississippi

Flood Areas Are Being Brought Under Control, and Meandering Portions of the River Straightened, in an Engineering Project That Is "Modernizing" the Stream

By Frederick W. Carr

GILES BEND CUTOFF
The City of Natchez, Mississippi, Is in the Foreground.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER is being shortened. More than 100 miles are being trimmed from the majestic stream in the South. It is losing many of those great meandering bends where it doubled back on itself. In keeping with the demand for efficiency, the Mississippi is being modernized.

It is coming out a straighter, a lower and also a safer river, capable of carrying more flood water.

The ambling path of the lower Mississippi has long provoked astonishment. In its most famous set of bends the river wanders 43 miles in winding from one city to another that is only 16 miles away in an air line.

To go around one of the now vanishing bends has meant shuffling along from 7 to 15 miles to come back almost to where the bend began. Now the distance is being chopped to a mile and a third at the least, and not quite five miles at most.

Speeding up of the river's ramble has come through a new policy of the United States Engineer Corps. It is cutting off historic bends.

Often the neck of land is narrow around which the river makes its long loop. Digging a new channel across the neck is simple. The river then takes the direct route, ultimately abandoning the bend.

* * *

Left to itself, the river would now and then make its own cutoffs. Tiring of going around the bend, it would bore its way across. Normally as many as 17 cutoffs occurred in a century. But for 45 years the river has been prevented artificially from shortening itself.

The theory which prohibited cutoffs is now regarded, not as a fallacy, but as having no application to the section of river now in process of being improved by this means. There the cutoff program is being pushed through wherever it appears to be advantageous.

The lower Mississippi is now undergoing the most spectacular changes it has ever seen. Ten bends are being eliminated, and work has started on dropping two more, all below the mouth of the Arkansas River.

Steamboats and barges have had to travel 139 miles over these 12 loops. When the last is gone, they can get just as far on their journey by going only 38 miles. The saving is 101 miles.

Only one of the 12 cutoffs is a natural one, made voluntarily by the river. It is the single cutoff it has been permitted to indulge in since 1884. This is the Yucatan cutoff, now six years old. Its lack of bad effects helped to introduce the series of artificial cutoffs now in progress.

Photographs by U. S. Army Air Corps

LELAND NECK AND TARPLEY CUTOFF
These Cutoffs in the Wide Curves of the River Reduce Distances Very Materially and Aid Flood Control.

As all the cutoffs come in a stretch 372 miles long, between the mouths of the Arkansas and Red Rivers, the reduction of the Mississippi's length in this zone will be more than a quarter.

The notable cotton city of Greenville, Mississippi, founded on the banks of the great river, will be virtually located on a lake. It is situated on one of the celebrated Greenville bends. Now that the bend has been cut through, the boats which pull up at Greenville's public landing will in future come in on a short spur from the river.

Revamping of the Mississippi resembles the current tendency in road making to avoid big angles by laying down a straighter line. But improvement of navigation has been only a minor cause of the overhauling of America's central waterway.

The main reason has been flood control. A river which runs straighter can carry away a flood more quickly.

When the Mississippi swings around a 12-mile bend, it is running down hill all the way. Remove the bend, and the river makes the same decline in perhaps a quarter or even an eighth of the former distance. The short cut quickens locally the descent toward the sea. The river level for some distance above the lower end of the cutoff drops, which means that it there carries a given discharge at a lower stage than before the cutoff. By making a series of cutoffs, whose effects can be induced to carry through from one to the other, a general lowering of the stream is achieved.

The level of the Mississippi for flood discharges of 1,250,000 to 1,500,000 cubic feet of water per second has been lowered between the Arkansas and Red Rivers from 2½ to more than 4 feet by the cutoffs in their present incompleted condition. This represents increases in flood-carrying capacity ranging from 120,000 to 200,000 cubic feet per second. The minimum lowering in this entire 372 miles is 2 feet.

The next most important reason for the cutoffs has been economy. It costs a great deal to hold a bend in place. The power of the monster current keeps ever biting away at the banks and lengthening the bend. Bends will not stay where they are. If the Government chains them in place by the bank protection afforded by revetment, the expense may run $500,000 a mile. It is believed to be cheaper to get rid of the bends and stabilize the river by giving it an improved alignment.

Finally, a shorter river expedites navigation. The new Mississippi in the South will be reduced by nearly a tenth of its length. Instead of the 968 miles from Cairo to New Orleans, the river will measure around 868 miles.

If advantages of lessening flood hazards, of economy and of navigation are to be obtained, why was not the river condensed long ago? If all that was needed was to cut through a strip of land two, three or five miles wide, could it not have been done as easily 30 or 40 years back?

Making cutoffs in a river of the magnitude of the Mississippi was not then believed the thing to do, and it is not yet accepted the world over.

Though cutoffs on small rivers had long been familiar, it was felt that the Mississippi would become unmanageable if the bed it had made for itself through the centuries was radically changed. In particular the able, early engineers argued that cutoffs raised the river surface below the cutoff and so enlarged flood risks.

For nearly a half century the policy stood to avoid them at all costs. The great bends were protected and preserved. Millions were spent in holding them.

In the last few years, however, it has been found that the old theories applied only to certain parts of the river, notably in the vicinity of Memphis, and that below the mouth of the Arkansas River cutoffs could be made to advantage wherever the conditions were favorable.

In the lower river, it was felt, a fairly straight channel would greatly reduce flood peril by expediting the discharge of flood waters.

Cutoffs do not constitute the entire program, only its big initial step. The lowering of the river level which is sought for flood prevention must be obtained in part by dredging.

The energy released by a cutoff will scour out the river bed behind it for a distance and so lower it, but it has been learned that by dredging out the channel at critical points and using dykes where the current needs to be confined, the lowering can be transmitted upstream 100 miles or more.

* * *

Skillfully directed, these operations are aimed at impelling the river to move vast quantities of river bed materials—quantities so vast as to make the amounts actually dredged look puny by comparison—and so deepen its channel where desired. A great deal of ingenuity has been displayed in this part of the work.

Sure as men might be of their speculations, courage was demanded of any who sought to juggle with the tremendous power of the Mississippi, to discard the advice of several generations of acute engineer students of the river, and to venture to move forward without precedent.

The daring to try to improve the past was supplied by Brig. Gen. H. B. Ferguson, when he came to the Mississippi River Commission as its president in 1932.

He took the old theory that cutoffs increase flood liability, tested it out and found it was not true as regards a large part of the river. On the contrary, the experiments indicated that removal of bends in the lower reaches of the river would help in handling the floods.

In learning in advance what the effects of tampering with the river would probably be, General Ferguson had an advantage over his predecessors in river studies. He was equipped with the resources of the new United States Waterways Experiment Station. There the federal engineers made small models of the Mississippi River, fashioned miniature cutoffs, observed how the water behaved, and reported contrary to past doctrine.

Further support was given by the natural cutoff which the river made for itself at Yucatan Point a few years previously. It had worked out well.

* * *

The present conclusion of the army engineers is that wholesale removal of bends is not practicable, that some cutoffs cannot be attempted, but that many are not only feasible but desirable.

Yet it took more than experiments and accidental confirmation to overturn axioms. Of the tests made by the unique water laboratory, General Ferguson remarks:

"You can get results there with amazing accuracy. In 20 minutes you can find out what it would take you otherwise two years to learn. But it's like giving you the words out of a dictionary. They won't teach you to write a poem."

When General Ferguson began opening his cutoffs in 1933, then started a new struggle with the mighty Mississippi.

The river is not a river as most people know their comfortable small streams, but an enormous power, always accumulating new power, carrying a vast amount of fluid earth, and unwilling to follow a straight line.

General Ferguson loves the stream he is seeking to control. In his shirt sleeves,

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Have You a "Screen Personality"?

Every Motion Picture Studio Is Looking for New Actors and Actresses Who Can Capture Audiences, and the Camera Provides the Test for Talent

By Harold S. Bucquet

THERE IS NO USE ARGUING with a camera. With its one eye it can pick the promising film star from the unpromising, the talented from the untalented, with almost unerring skill. Almost. And it is the camera which has the last word in selecting would-be motion-picture actors and actresses. There are plenty of them.

Every day the mail bags arriving at major motion-picture studios bring letters to the casting offices from aspirants for film favor. They live in all parts of the country—of the world. They are in all walks of life. Farmers, factory hands, department store clerks, bankers, bankers' secretaries, parents of new child wonders, junior leaguers, noted and unnoted athletes—from north, south, east and west—these and many more would become film performers, and say so.

Motion-picture executives do not scorn this flood of talent that threatens at all times to inundate them. Far from it, they are spending large sums in conducting "talent contests," in sending talent scouts to different parts of the country, in conducting advertising campaigns—all in an everlasting search for new faces, new voices, new names.

And they are found—sometimes in unexpected places—these new personalities. But they are not given contracts at once. First they must pass the approval of that old gimlet-eye, the camera. They must take "screen tests."

* * *

Most of the candidates for screen tests come from stage, night clubs and radio studios. All big motion-picture companies are constantly making tests of dancers, of radio performers, of good-looking boys and girls without previous experience, of actors and actresses from the dramatic stage, from the musical comedy stage, from the Metropolitan and other opera companies, from local stock companies, and from various countries.

There have been some strange results. One famed star of the dramatic stage came to the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios a few months ago, and I directed a test of him in a scene from a play that he has made almost immortal on the boards. Strange as it may seem, he had to learn to do it all over again, because the screen is not like the stage. When acting before a camera it is necessary to stay within its range, to keep inside the so-called "camera lines." Accustomed to having the freedom of an entire stage, this great star acted all over the place, as the saying goes. Accustomed, also, to playing to the fellow in the top balcony, he exaggerated his gestures, his facial expressions, and his speech. The camera and the sound track emphasized the exaggerations, which were all right on the stage, but on the screen the thing became grotesque, a caricature of the part, and it did not ring true until very much toned down.

Similarly, a famous star of the Metropolitan Opera made a test some months ago, with ironic results. So far as concerned acting ability, the test was successful. But this opera star, it developed, would have to improve in singing before making any motion picture!

* * *

As these incidents reveal, acting for the stage is quite different from acting for the screen. Success in one field is no assurance of success in the other, which tends to explain the fact that amateurs sometimes attain success, while experienced actors fail.

Jean Parker, for example, was seen by screen scouts when, as a schoolgirl, she was taking part in a pageant at Glendale, California, her home. They invited her to make a screen test. The test was successful; she was given some dramatic training by Oliver Hinsdell, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's coach, and the results are well known. She had not even considered such a career before that. On the other hand, such experienced theatrical performers as the late Marie Dressler, the late Will Rogers, W. C. Fields, Arthur Byron, Ruth Chatterton, and many others, have been most successful on the screen, and some have enjoyed greater success than they ever did on the stage.

What are the requirements for passing a successful screen test? There would appear to be three.

First, one must photograph normally well.

Does that mean that a young man has to be 6 feet tall, and handsome?

LAST-MINUTE ATTENTIONS

Tests Have Revealed the Most Effective Styles of Make-Up, and Work Will Start Presently on "A Tale of Two Cities." Basil Rathbone Is Having His Hair Fixed, H. B. Warner Studies His Script, and Director Jack Conway, Reflected in the Mirror, Finds the Delay a Little Disconcerting.

Does it mean that he must be athletic, able to ride, swim, fence, box, dance, and jump over high stonewalls?

Does it mean that a young lady must be a prize-winning beauty, a mannequin where clothes are concerned, a model of grace and posture?

The answer is: Not necessarily. The ranks of the "extras" are full of young men and women who fill those specifications. In fact, these are required for some kinds of extra work. But they do not, of themselves, make stars. Although they are fundamentals, most of these accomplishments can be attained through intelligent study and practice.

In the end, everything goes back to whether the performer has a photographic face; whether his face will "survive," whether it will retain a definite individuality in a group. This only the screen itself can reveal.

Quite often a woman's coloring will lead another to believe her to be beautiful or charming. To the human eye that may be so, but the camera reproduces only the features. The man's ruddy complexion is not shown, nor the pink-and-white skin of the woman or the child. For the same reason, a person who may seem plain looking to the eye sometimes becomes quite attractive on the screen if he has good features. From long experience, we can say fairly well which persons have "photographic faces," but the camera has the final word.

Second, a successful screen performer must understand the mechanics of acting, how to sit, walk, speak and move. The screen test reveals his understanding of the art. But if a player lacks that skill, yet is promising in other respects, he can be taught poise, posture, voice control, and the other points constituting "dramatic art."

Third, he or she must have a "screen personality," of which more will be said in a moment.

* * *

Suppose you yourself should go to a studio for a screen test. . . . You would be given a silent photographic test, first of all, to reveal stature, posture, and to provide a good study of your features through a searching close-up.

But before facing the camera you would have to be made up and costumed properly. A great deal can be done with make-up, and an expert, after making a careful analysis, would be able to bring out your best features and to minimize the less attractive ones. If a girl, you would be turned over to the hairdresser, who would fix your hair in a style suitable to your type. Then wardrobe experts would provide an appropriate gown. Finally, you would be turned over to the cameraman, who might have you sit for half an hour while he experimented in lighting you to best advantage before making any pictures. The camera can do wonders. Quite often it brings out on the screen qualities that escape the eye.

After the silent test has been made, and assuming that it has not been too bad, there will be a sound and photographic test. Corrections are made in make-up and in hairdressing. This is to be a real test, because it is to reveal the quality of voice production, the ability to act, and the general personality as it is reflected from the screen. It will reveal whether you have possibilities worthy of an investment of time, labor

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A SCREEN TEST UNDER WAY — Photos by Courtesy of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

Marion Talley, Opera Star, and Gyles Isham, Former Stratford-on-Avon Player, Take Instructions From Director Harold S. Bucquet Before the Camera Begins to Roll. The Players Emerged From This Test With Flying Colors.

How Britain Halts the Criminal

As the Lindberghs Find Refuge There, They Know That Efficient Court Practices, Respect for Law, Respect for Privacy, and Quick Justice Assure Them Protection

By Sam B. Warner

News Item – London
The Daily Express, recalling that free-born Englishmen who "would not have been able to abide oppression here" sailed for America on the Mayflower 315 years ago, said:
"Now, in bitter shame, America sees Lindbergh, her greatest son, sail back to England with his Pilgrim child to escape viler tyranny."

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

THE ARRIVAL IN England of one of America's most eminent private citizens, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, with his family, brings once more to the fore the perennial crime problem and makes timely a comparison of the administration of criminal justice in the United States and in Great Britain.

There are many reasons why the administration of criminal justice is better in Britain than in the United States, some of them inherent in the differences between British and American civilization and beyond our immediate control. Two noticeable respects in which British and American justice differ are the presence in American courts of a mass of petty cases and the difficulties we experience in securing the return of offenders and witnesses who have crossed state lines.

Petty cases have a certain importance in themselves, because how a man is treated when charged with a parking violation or failing to shovel the snow off his sidewalk may have a decisive influence upon his attitude toward the representatives of law and order. Their principal significance, however, is the effect they have upon police, prosecutors and judges. If police officers have to sit in court waiting for traffic violators to plead guilty, they have so much less time to devote to real criminals. Similarly, if a defendant may appeal from a $2 fine, as he may and often does in Massachusetts and other states, and thus secure a trial by judge and jury, the district attorney and the judge have so much less energy available for serious cases, and jurors become disgusted at the insignificance of their tasks.

* * *

An American visitor to British courts is at once struck by the small amount of business they transact. One sign of it is the small number of judges, who are fewer in England than in Massachusetts alone. Surely the few men needed for the bench makes easy the task of selecting barristers with the attributes of successful judges!

Upon entering an English police court one is struck with the smallness of the courtroom and its approaches. It is designed to handle only a few cases a day, at most 20 or 30, as compared with the hundred or more often passing daily through an American police court. Absent is the hurly-burly of the American court. The police have so few cases that they can prepare thoroughly, and the judge can listen to everything defendants have to say and deliberate at length upon their dispositions without getting behind with his calendar. The close connection between the quality of justice and the small amount to be administered is striking.

A comparison of British and American criminal statistics makes it obvious why there are so few criminal courts in Britain and why those few have so little business. The number of criminal prosecutions brought annually per 100,000 of population is more than 10,000 in Boston, more than 7000 in New York and Chicago, but only about 1700 in London.

* * *

It is true that, proportionately to the population, there are more homicides, kidnapings, robberies and other felonies in the United States than in Britain, and hence more prosecutions for those offenses in American courts. This is not, however, the reason why our criminal courts are so busy, because only about 8 per cent of the criminal cases coming before them are prosecutions for felony. The great bulk of the remaining 92 per cent are prosecutions for minor regulatory offenses, many of which could be handled better without being made crimes at all and others, though necessarily crimes, do not ordinarily require the attention of a criminal court.

Our greatest instrument of crime is not the revolver, but the automobile. From a quarter to a half of the prosecutions for crime in American cities are for violations of motor vehicle and traffic laws. These usually vary from 4000 to 8000 annually per 100,000 of population, depending on the city, as compared with a paltry 600 in London.

The reason for the difference is not that Londoners pay more attention to stop lights and no parking signs, but that they have fewer automobiles. The cheapest English cars cost nearly $1000, and both they and gasoline are very heavily taxed, with the obvious result that the man who buys a low-priced car in the United States walks in England or perhaps has a bicycle. Thus the concomitants of the fuller life brought to Americans by cheap automobiles are higher crime rates, the jamming of courts with traffic violators and the expenditure of a large part of the efforts of our police in directing traffic and apprehending erring motorists.

* * *

Drunkenness is the second offense numerically in nearly all American cities, while in a few, notably Boston, it is the most common, surpassing even prosecutions for automobile offenses. Whether there is more drunkenness in Boston than in London we do not know, but for every 100,000 of population about 20 times as many persons are arrested for drunkenness in Boston as in London. The London "bobby" overlooks many uncertain steps that in Boston would lead to the Black Maria and the lockup; or, if action is necessary, he is more likely to assist the inebriate home. The Boston policy of stricter enforcement of the laws against drunkenness may be preferable, but it places an additional burden upon police, probation officers, jailers and judges.

Other variations in law and in enforcement practices add to the burdens cast upon American officials as compared with those of their British brethren. For example, we have much more exacting pure food laws and tenement house laws, as witness the delivery of milk in bottles and the presence of bathtubs and running water in even the cheapest tenements. We also have gone much further than the British in attempting to enforce by the criminal law a husband's duty to support his wife and children, an effort which has cast an unaccustomed and difficult burden upon judges and probation officers.

The obvious remedy for the excessive burden which the handling of these petty cases throws upon American courts is to transfer out of court all cases which do not require the skill and impartiality of the judge, that is, those involving neither a question of guilt or innocence nor of what sentence to impose.

As pointed out by the Judicial Council of Massachusetts, the cases most obviously in this category are uncontested traffic prosecutions. When a defendant wants to plead guilty to a parking violation and pay a $2 fine, the presence of the learned judge is clearly superfluous. He can pay by mail, with more satisfaction to the judge and to himself.

If the charge is that the defendant's car has inadequate brakes, no lights or some other defect, the judge is unable to apply the appropriate remedy. The offender may pay his fine and go right on driving his car in its defective condition. What the defendant should get is not a summons to the court, but an order to appear before an inspector of motor vehicles with his car repaired. Again, if the defendant has been guilty of careless driving, the effective curb is not a fine by the judge, but deprivation of license by the department of motor vehicles.

The procedures just outlined have been put into effect already in a number of American cities and seem likely in a few years to spread and free the courts from the burden of petty motor vehicle and traffic cases. Moreover, it seems likely that somewhat similar administrative devices will be developed for handling other regulatory offenses. Whether there are too many prosecutions for drunkenness in American cities is a question upon which people may well differ, but it is interesting to note that in a few cities the experiment is being tried of shipping inebriates home rather than to the lockup. It may be that within a decade American courts will be freed of most of the petty business now burdening them. Even if the number of criminal prosecutions per policeman, probation officer and judge should be reduced in the United States to what it is in Britain, the task of administering criminal justice will remain much more difficult.

* * *

One of the things that makes the prosecution of professional criminals much more difficult in the United States than in Britain is the greater size of the country combined with the greater mobility of the population. In Britain, distances are short and obtaining the return of criminals and witnesses from any part of the realm is both quick and inexpensive. Britain is "a tight little isle" to criminals who wish to get out, as well as to invaders who wish to get in. Further, the people are for the most part immobile within the district in England where they were born. The criminal classes, like the rest of the population, do little traveling. A newcomer to an English town is a marked man, no less because of his unfamiliar accent than because he is a stranger.

In the United States, however, professional criminals move about almost with the celerity of traveling salesmen, as the lives of some widely publicized criminals bear witness. The out-of-state gangster is no more a stranger within the gates than the businessman from another part of the country. Adding further to the delay and expense inherent in locating and bringing back criminals from distant parts of our country is the existence of 48 different states.

Many governors hold elaborate hearings as to whether to return fugitives to other states, and have freely exercised their power to deny rendition. A short time ago a New Jersey governor refused to return a fugitive to Georgia because of the horrors of Georgia's chain gangs. A recent governor of New York lacked faith in the ability of Massachusetts to try radicals fairly and so declined to return to that State a criminal with radical leanings. If the governor issues his warrant, a writ of *habeas corpus* is still possible and if it

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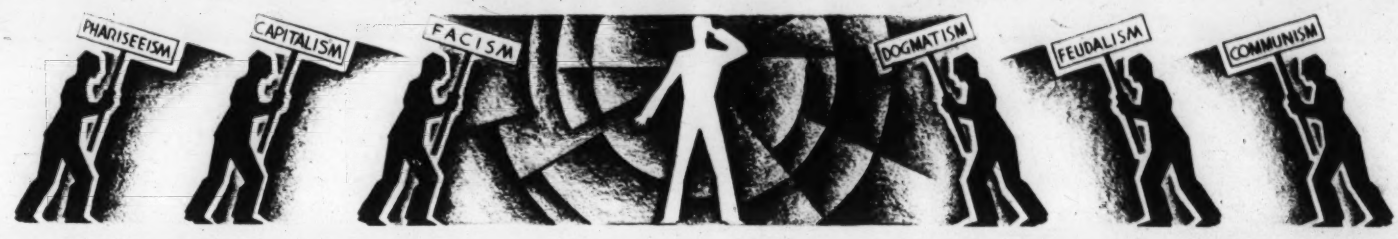
S Y S T E M S

By Mary Carter



HUMANITY HAS ALWAYS held to systems—religious, economic, political—in primitive times as in the twentieth century. In fact, systems have proved themselves to be an integral part of humanity's development, a remedy against chaos, and essential to the orderly application of thought to practical affairs. Yet the system in itself is of secondary importance; it is but the vehicle for thought and inspiration. Like a motorcar, it is useful or harmful, according to the way in which it is directed and the purpose which it serves. No intelligent individual would allow himself to hate or love a particular vehicle because of the good or evil effects following its use. Why should anyone allow himself to love or hate any particular system for its own sake?

The answer is that the human mind is prone to worship the objects which it has itself created, so causing them to lose their proper function and place in the scheme of things, and deflecting them from their legitimate purpose, with unfortunate results. Thus useful instruments of human progress, as systems certainly can be, are apt to become dangerous weapons in the hands of dogmatists or fanatics, capable of inflicting grievous damage and suffering on mankind. To such people systems come to be invested with potency and virtue of their own, infallible panaceas to be imposed on the rest of mankind. In effect the system devised to serve the interests of a cause or ideal tends to assume in their eyes the aspect of an ideal in itself, and the original ideal and its inspiration are obscured or lost sight of altogether. This tendency is illustrated in the practice of taboo among primitive tribes, by the abuses of Feudalism in the Middle Ages, and in our own day by the worship of newly introduced political and economic plans of salvation such as Fascism or Communism. Not even religion has escaped this trend of human nature. Dogmas and hierarchies are systems established for the purpose of conveying to mankind a knowledge of Deity, but have they not in many cases seemed to outweigh in importance man's primary need to know and serve his God individually?

* * *

Under the hand of the dogmatist the best of systems will gradually harden, become as it were set in a mold, inelastic and unresponsive to the changing needs of the people. Thus dogmatism defeats its own ends and frequently causes the decline and overthrow of old systems and the forcible and perhaps unwelcome introduction of new ones. In fact, humanity in its development has often been as ill-treated as the growing child of an unwise parent who would confine him to an outgrown and inelastic garment or force him into a new one with scant attention to the actual fit.

The barren intellectualism of the dogmatist and the "spiritual pride" which says "I know, and I am right," when harnessed to unbridled will, result in fanaticism. To some, fanaticism appears the very spearhead of human progress, yet its weapons are violence, hatred, and intolerance, and its zeal is untempered by wisdom. These destructive and cruel aspects of the human mind stalk over the world today as they did during the Spanish Inquisition or under the Crescent banners of the early followers of Mohammed. Witness the overflowing prisons, the forced labor camps, the religious, racial and class persecutions which have accompanied the establishment and maintenance of new systems in certain countries.

* * *

Systems are in danger, however, not only from the dogmatist or the fanatic, who at least may be sincerely convinced of the rightness of his methods. They are also liable to abuse through the more obviously unprincipled traits in human nature. Greed, selfishness, a craving for personal aggrandisement and for despotic power—these and other unworthy qualities have often vitiated systems devised for better ends and have wrecked many a hope of progress.

In the forcible imposition of new systems which have been elevated into a kind of cult, the individual and his needs receive but little consideration. If he is in the way, his shrift is short and he is frequently made a scapegoat for the imperfections of the system and of its administration. Nominally he is sacrificed to the "state" or to the "masses," but it is on the altar of the system that he is really laid.

The Pharisees agreed among themselves, "It is expedient for us, that one man should die for the people, and that the whole nation perish not," and they demanded and obtained the crucifixion of the Master. Nevertheless, their concern was not for the people's well-being, but for their own system and prestige, which the spirit of his teaching was threatening. Yet Jesus made no attempt to destroy human systems as such. On the contrary, he paid tribute when required to do so, attended the Temple at appointed times and kept the Passover. His method of revolutionizing the world was to introduce a new spirit into it, to leaven the letter of the law and so to bring it into closer accord with the law of God, of divine Love. His care was ever for the well-being of the people, for individual salvation which alone would lead to the universal salvation of mankind. He showed that a system should be the servant and not the master of man when he said, "The sabbath was made for man, and not man for the sabbath."

The need is now and always has been not so much for new systems as for a right spirit, a spirit of unselfishness, of wisdom and of universal service to mankind. A high degree of moral courage is requisite to maintain such an attitude of mind in all circumstances, even under the threat of social, political or economic disadvantage. Yet no real progress or success has been achieved in any other way. Systems based on egotism, on greed or on pride of power, systems administered through oppression and deceit, inevitably fail in time, and it is their very nature that works their ultimate undoing. Lasting well-being can only be won through systematic well-doing.

Wherever the Christly spirit of neighborliness is brought to bear on human affairs, it transforms any system to which it is consistently applied; perhaps that is the reason why so many zealous supporters of modern political creeds are openly or covertly opposing it.

Had this spirit of neighborliness prevailed during the early years of expanding industry in the nineteenth century, would the present hard and artificial division of society into rigid class interests labeled Capital and Labor ever have arisen? Would Karl Marx have written "Das Kapital," the foundation of the Communists' creed?

* * *

But if the modern age has witnessed the sway of fanatics in many nations, it has also seen an unprecedented awakening to new aspects of life and its aims. More than ever before, and in such varied national and international spheres as politics, industry, social welfare and religion, men and women of deeper vision and quickened hearts are accomplishing much that was not dreamed of less than half a century ago. Inspired by the ardent desire to improve human relationships, they have answered the call which comes hourly to each and all, "Choose ye whom ye will serve."

Shall we be blind servants to the systems we have ourselves devised, which now be outgrown? Shall we depend on them alone to further our stumbling progress to a doubtful destination?

Or shall we keep our freedom to grow and evolve systems more suited to newer conditions and needs, and utilize them to their utmost capacity in the genuine interest of every individual, thus helping mankind to find the straight if narrow way which leads to the millennium?

Change in

Conservative and Slow to Alter Century-Old Customs, th Is Accepting New Methods Which Will Overc

By Randall Goul

"MAN IN CHINA BELONGS TO

MAN IN CHINA BELONGS to the soil, not the soil to man. Count Herman Keyserling jotted a word to this effect in his "Travel Diary of a Philosopher" and few reflective visitors escaped some such thought as they watched China's blue-clad farmers grubbing with an animal patience among the graves of their ancestors—graves that stud the plain clear to the horizon in tiny round mounds.

Such a setting makes for a conservatism as apparently unshakable as the huge physical mass of China itself. And certainly the Chinese peasant is no lover of new departures. His nature is one of placid acceptance. He experiences few questioning urges. Yet under the spur of necessity he displays his shrewd humanity in an unexpected capacity to understand the need for new things, and to assimilate ideas which promise something better. On occasion he can protest punishingly; the "general strike" goes back for centuries, providing a silent but overwhelming weapon first used against local officials who exceeded the recognized bounds of taxation squeeze, and later being used in the form of boycott against Japan, Great Britain and other foreign countries.

* * *

As the mountains of Kansu province have "walked" under stress of some of the most terrific earthquake shocks ever known in man's existence upon earth, so under stress of flood, drought, famine, extortion and civil war, even the conservative Chinese masses have undergone change in thought and habit. When to primary cause is added the timely touch of modern education such as is being administered in recently battle-racked Kiangsi province, or along the Yangtze uplands which are the scene of China's latest and least-known drought famine, there is more than an even chance that permanent alterations of great importance may be made in Chinese life.

Any discussion of these changes must be distressingly fragmentary, because generalizations tend to break down when one is dealing with 450,000,000 persons, more or less, a people so loosely organized, with such variety of speech and government, and such inadequacy of communication that their exact number will not be known for years. Yet all these people are bound together by a common cord of nationality which is pulling tighter around them; they have a national government far from perfect but at least the most integrating factor known to China in centuries, if not in the whole history of the country; and while their habit changes are neither rapid nor in unison, they trend in a common general direction of modern thought and practice.

* * *

To compare changes in small, compact Japan with huge, unwieldy China is to compare the standard moving picture with slow motion. But slow motion has its advantages for the student at times.

There is the story of how a distant mountain coal mine is promoting sheep raising on uplands rising from the Yangtze plain. There, in a 36,000-square-mile area stretching from Shanghai up to Hupeh and Hunan, dwell some 12,000,000 men, women and children. The mine is in north central Anhwei province. A hundred miles away, in the direction of Wuhu, the people of the lower uplands just above the flat Yangtze-level areas have for all recorded time been compelled to pull the grass off their hillsides and burn it for fuel, because they had no other fuel.

But now a railway has been started toward Wuhu. Already it brings new cheap coal into the grass-burning country. The people are beginning to use this coal, which means that they need no longer pull and burn their grass. As a result, the sheep is beginning to have its innings.

The famine, which for months has lain over this territory, has been due to the habit of growing just one crop, usually rice. When there is no rain to refresh the land this crop fails and famine is inevitable. But now the grassland country has two more products—wool and mutton. Foreign experts believe clover would also grow there and support geese.

Obviously, the railway will help these people in another way; as they grow sheep, and wish to ship rice, wool and mutton, the railway can transport their goods and bring in other products. The people suddenly jump from the most primitive sort of life to a relatively modern existence in which modern agricultural machinery and other importations will presently be playing an important part, while the easier means of travel will do much to enlarge individual horizons.

* * *

Changes such as these are definitely in the slow-motion category. We have in China no spectacular development of large-scale farming with tractors, as in the Soviet collectives, for example. There is little drama in the changes which come in China, little in the way of mass action, but nevertheless much of the change through test and example is highly convincing to the Chinese temperament.

Much of the famine pressure has laid heaviest upon the casual workers of the country—landless folk who have been accustomed to harvesting crops for wages and in doing the various "hired hand" odd jobs of an agrarian nation. When crops fail for whatever reason, these people not only suffer from the shortage of food but also because there is no employment by which they can obtain money, and soon no money to be obtained by any means.

The lack of crop diversification in many parts of China has contributed to this situation. A single-crop country has no "out" when trouble descends upon that one crop, which is the reason thousands of persons in various sections of China have had recourse to gnawing the bark of trees, grubbing up all manner of roots from the ground, and making soup from a sort of fullers earth which creates the illusion of nourishment.

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Yet modern-minded agricultural experts have been astonished to discover that, in many of the areas where want was direst, quick-growing vegetables could have flourished under the first favorable conditions, if the people had been "vegetable-minded." This attitude

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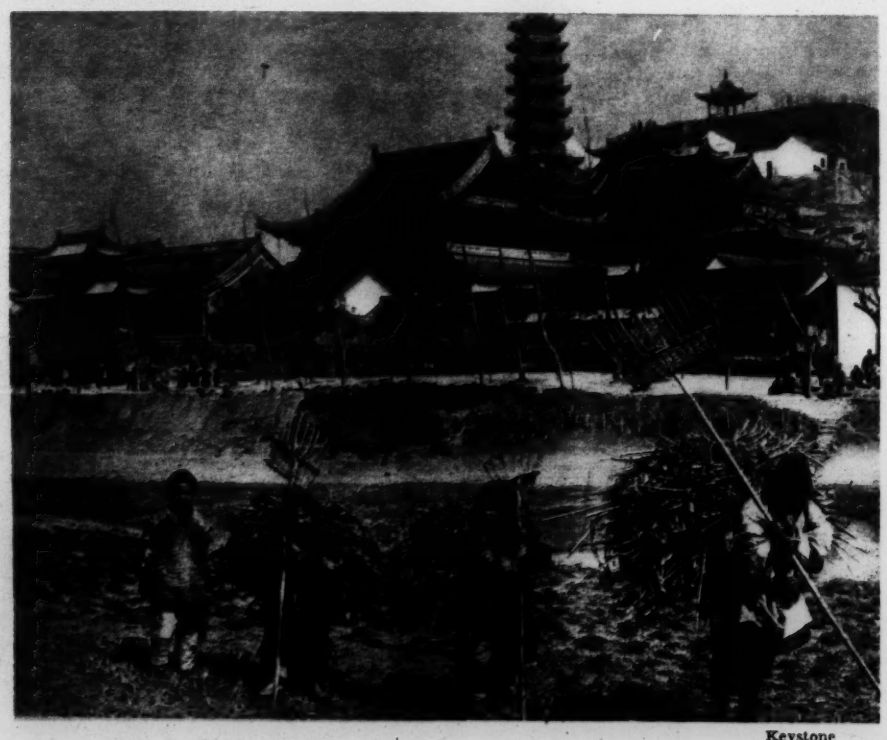

Keystone

The Chinese Peasant, Man and Boy, Long Has Accepted Placidly Whatever Happens, and He Seldom Questions Traditional Practices or Conditions.

e in China

Customs, the Farmer, Particularly, in That Great Land Will Overcome Famine and Raise Standards

y Randall Gould

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now is being vigorously promoted by example in two localities of which I have knowledge.

One is in the former Communist area of Kiangsi province, where the Kiangsi Christian Rural Service Union has been started as an interdenominational Christian enterprise at a place called Kao Tsai Chao, near Lichwan in the eastern part of the province near the Fukien border. This Union has the active support of General and Madame Chiang Kai-shek and is founded on the idea that "if Communism had any appeal, Christianity should have more," as it was expressed by Mr. Eugene Turner of the Y. M. C. A., who is the acting executive secretary.

The soil, climate and other factors in Kiangsi province all seemed to favor growth of vegetables, yet the people grew none whatever. The union was making vegetable cultivation an important feature of its program. The results remain to be seen, since the work was just getting under way at the time of my visit.

Another and more advanced instance of a similar sort is under way in the heart of an uplands drought famine area. Mr. O. J. Goulter, chief of the Hopei Christian Agricultural Experiment Station, has been demonstrating how the hungry might attain relatively quick relief by growing vegetables over the winter, on a basis of fall rains, after a parching summer, rather than waiting for the maturing of slow crops merely because the grains are the traditional support of this vicinity.

* * *

Mr. Goulter has been preaching by doing. He has grown vegetables where vegetables have not been grown before. That is a convincing way to educate people who have taken their belts up to the last hole and beyond.

What is more, Mr. Goulter and his associates have taken a leaf from the book of such American institutions as the University of Wisconsin by conducting a form of "extension work" relatively new in China. In the first place, they have declined to let boys at their experiment station feel that they are becoming educated in any white-collar sense; there are no long courses, merely a year of good hard practical work designed to keep in the boy's mind the notion that he is and will continue to be a real dirt farmer. There is none of the training for clerkships which I have seen in Hawaii, or for the law, as I have seen in the Philippines. The boys are not only kept reminded of their home farms, and put back on them fairly soon, but they also go back carrying the end of a long string in the form of extension experiment projects.

Each lad is asked to devote a small bit of his farm to seeding of an experimental sort—growing vegetables, finding out what his locality is good for, and at the same time demonstrating to the neighboring farmers some of the things he learned at school. Chinese practicality may be expected to do the rest, for while the average peasant may be suspicious of what some strange foreigner might try to show him, he is quick enough to accept what he can see his own people doing in an improved way. So a considerable number of these famine-afflicted farmers probably are assimilating the first really new ideas to penetrate their localities in a good many centuries.

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Most of us who are familiar with the Chinese truck farmer at the outskirts of American cities have no idea how little diversification there is in many parts of China. This very notion of diversification is well nigh revolutionary to men and women who have grown a single crop always, as have their fathers and grandfathers and many more generations before them. Yet to such men as John Earl Baker, American adviser to the Inter-Provincial Drought Relief Association, it is obviously the sort of revolution which is vitally necessary and now certainly under way. A rough comparison may be made to the campaign for a "cow-hog-hen" program for the cotton-growing American South; but the difficulties in China are far more difficult to overcome, due both to poverty and ignorance.

Upon the great plain of North China there have been few years out of the last 2000 which have passed without distress in some district. The shadow of a famine specter hovers over a land which would appear destined to be the home of a happy people.

Political causes have accounted for many famine years, and here certainly man's misuse of his own gifts is a factor which should be subject to easy correction with the restoration of centralized control. If armies have repeatedly swept the region and stripped it of food, carts, draft animals and money, this was because of a medieval war lord situation which China is already throwing off in large degree.

Social and economic causes have created famine conditions which present improvement of credit facilities, the growth of co-operative societies of various kinds throughout the country, improved transportation and other new factors are changing with a corresponding change in the psychology of the people.

Too much water, as manifest in floods, or too little water, as in droughts, have harassed the North China region, where rainfall is always an uncertain element in life. Hills from which trees and brush have been removed do not hold back the runoff. Man can do nothing to regulate rainfall, but is is possible to control rivers and to prevent devastating floods.

The thought and action of millions of people in various parts of China are rapidly being affected today by new concepts of government, new methods of engineering, new and more constructive application of tax receipts formerly frittered on makeshift and nonconstructive, if not downright dishonest, outlets—including official pockets.

In the first place, peace is being secured to many areas where almost perpetual civil conflict was warping the whole outlook of the people. That in itself is a tremendous change. It is still too early to say whether it is to be permanent, of course, but life for the last several years has been increasingly normalized, with the result that the people can catch their breath, food reserves are being built up in limited degree, there is time to consider new ideas, and the Government is being

(Continued on page 13)

Courtesy Department of Foreign Affairs, Hsinking

Yet, Once Convinced It Is for His Own Good, the Farmer Will Work Hard to Improve Conditions. Here He Is Building a Road.

Among the New Books

The New Juggernaut of War

The War in the Air: Vol. V, by H. A. Jones. New York: Oxford. $12.

AIRPLANE BOMBING, AS THE new Juggernaut of war, is continually discussed in the press. It is invariably treated as an unknown quantity. It is true that airplane attacks on battleships are an unknown quantity, but this newest volume of England's war-in-the-air history, bringing back vividly the days of 1917-18, suddenly emphasizes the fact that the bombing of cities is far from being novel.

This book is invaluable to those who would consider the effectiveness of modern equipment in such methods of warfare. It might be thought that the 1917-18 efforts, technically, were so far away from modern practice that there could be little comparison. Speaking relatively, however, offensive and defensive characteristics are still similar.

The book is remarkably thorough. It includes a large group of maps showing every raid on England during 1917-18, as well as other air activities. In these air raids on England each bomb is accounted for. Maps show where they dropped. The appendix shows what each bomb did in the way of inflicting casualties and property damage. And there is no concealing the fact that the German bombing of London had a greater effect than the censors of war days would permit to be publicly admitted.

* * *

Probably the most startling fact brought forth is the inherent weakness of defensive methods against airplane bombing. The average citizen probably figures that if an opposing power sends over 50 airplanes, another 50 equal planes should be able to take care of them. But that overlooks the fact that airplanes in defense have a steady patrol job in order to catch the enemy when he comes over the border. Since the time of attack is unknown, the border must be patroled 24 hours in the day. Given four hours for a single crew, this would mean six crews and probably three airplanes for a given district. Multiply this by the length of the border, since it is unknown where the opponent is coming in, and the terrific tieup of men and materials required for border bombing defense is realized.

The book not only brings out clearly the great number killed and wounded, including women and children, in the air raids on London but shows that the defending British airplanes were seldom able to make any effective contact with the enemy. The bombers could hardly equal in performance many of the pursuit planes, yet the advantage of surprise on the part of the attackers more than compensated for this. Today's bombers can perform as well as the pursuit ships, which means such contact would be even more difficult.

* * *

Then, considering antiaircraft guns, the book shows that the wastage of shells reached unbelievable totals. In fact, this official history calmly reports that almost as much damage was caused by British antiaircraft shells falling back to earth as was caused by the German bombs. It is made too apparent that the defense score against the Germans in the air raids in England was remarkably low.

On a single raid, for instance, when 14 Gothas attacked London on a moonlight night, well over 80 airplanes rose to the defense. Hundreds of shells were shot at the invaders, yet they sailed through untouched and dropped 118 bombs. One hundred and sixty-two people were killed, 426 injured and property damage amounted to roughly $650,000. The Germans lost no ships due to the defense forces. Ironically, they did crack up four of their Gotha bombing planes landing back on their home airport. This was a typical raid.

Many people today charge the apprehension expressed by European nations over expected air raids to highly strained imaginations. But it is quite evident from the 1917-18 experiences of the British, and weighing in the scales technological improvements which it must be remembered are available to attackers and defenders alike, that defense from air raids is a singularly difficult business.

V. D. H.

Josephine Lawrence, Whose "If I Have Four Apples" (Stokes) Was Reviewed in the Monitor Jan. 2.

Garibaldi and Italy

Garibaldi: The Man and the Nation, by Paul Frischauer. New York: Kendall and Sharp. $3.50.

EMERSON SAID THAT it is the man who makes the nation. According to his theory, there can be no pedestal high enough in the hall of fame of modern Italy for Giuseppe Garibaldi, whose adventurous career is set forth in considerable detail in this new biography by Paul Frischauer.

But there are others who hold that Garibaldi or no Garibaldi, there would have been a Risorgimento. Most of the modern historians belong to this school. The times bring their needs, they argue, and there are always the men to fill them. Individual men are of little importance to these advocates of economic determinism and the "new history." They look to the ground swell of the masses for a nation's story and not to the individualist spray that caps the breakers. To them, heroes are for the most part mere opportunists who take time by the forelock. And they, too, can point to Garibaldi for proof of their theory.

This man with the leonine beard and the flaming red shirt wrote a vivid chapter in the history of Europe. But why? Because he was an adventurer or because he was a patriot? Was he always inflamed by his visions of the Eternal Rome, or did he like fighting for fighting's sake, and did he have an eye open now and then to his own advantage? The fact seems to be that patriotism and the love of adventure and a modicum of self-interest all motivated Garibaldi. Even as a retired pensioner he was unable to reconcile all his inner conflicts. Little wonder, then, that this son of a sailor of Nice was described during his campaigns by some as a butcher and by others as a poet.

* * *

He was in his early thirties when the unsuccessful uprising in Genoa in 1834 sent him to South America where he pitted himself against Manuel Rosas, the Argentine dictator, and won for himself half of his title of "the hero of two worlds." But the rising against Austria in 1848 found him again in Italy. After the Sardinian campaign, he joined the revolutionary government in Rome and during the following summer defended the city against Oudinot's French army.

The retreat from Rome led to a candle factory on Staten Island, but another 10 years saw him in Italy once more, this time at the head of the Piedmontese irregulars. The hagglers' peace of Villafranca brought a quick end to his service under the royal banner, but it was a mere prelude to the epic of The Thousand. On May 5, 1860, they sailed from Genoa on two steamers; on the 11th they landed at Marsala; on the 15th they routed 3600 Neapolitans in the Battle of Calatafimi; on the 27th, Garibaldi was in Palermo; on July 20 he fought the Battle of Milazzo, on the 27th he was in Messina.

* * *

On Aug. 19 he crossed into Calabria and began the march on Naples. On Sept. 5 he was in Salerno and on the 7th he entered Naples. Then he crossed the Papal frontier for the first time. Lamoricière's forces were routed. Garibaldi turned his Neapolitan conquests over to Victor Emmanuel, and Francis II, besieged at Gaeta, surrendered.

When Garibaldi retired to Caprera in February, 1861, it might have been well to write finis to his career. Everything after that had a taste of anticlimax. In 1862 he again marched on Rome, but Victor Emmanuel sent an army to check him at Aspromonte. That was on Aug. 29. He was imprisoned, but was pardoned in October.

Unfortunately, this book at times is as flamboyant as its protagonist's red shirt. Yet despite this rhetoric, many trivial details are touched that might have been omitted for the sake of a less superficial insight into a remarkable character.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Biography

Voltaire, by H. N. Brailsford (Holt, $1.25). Latest addition to the Home University Library of Modern Knowledge.

* * *

The Life and Times of Catherine de Medici, by Francis Watson (Appleton-Century, $3). A sparkling story of the last flower on the decadent stalk of the Medici, written to sell. History with the Ziegfeld touch, rare entertainment, indeed.

* * *

With Napoleon in Russia, by General de Culaincourt (Morrow, $3.75). The story of the Moscow campaign and an appraisal of the Emperor of the French by his lone companion on the dash from Smorgoni to Paris.

History

The Journal of Jay Cooke, by James E. Pollard (Ohio State University). A compilation of those parts of the Records of Gibraltar Island as pertain especially to Cooke.

* * *

The Birth of the Middle Ages, 395-814, by H. St. L. B. Moss (Oxford, $5). A survey based on recent research of the four centuries of transition from the ancient to the medieval world.

* * *

International Economics and Diplomacy in the Near East, by Vernon John Puryear (Stanford University, $3.25). A study of British commercial policy in the Levant, 1834-53.

Monuments and Men of Ancient Rome, by Grant Showerman (Appleton-Century $5). A classical scholar writes in popular style of representative men of the ancient Roman world.

* * *

Deutschland und die Vereinigten Staaten in der Weltpolitik [Germany and the United States in World Politics], by Alfred Vagts. Two volumes (Macmillan, $16). This authoritative and detailed chronicle of German-American diplomacy from 1890 to 1906 draws on private memoirs, State Department records and the archives of the German Foreign Office. Domestic as well as foreign affairs are recounted to illuminate the commercial rivalry between the two powers.

Art, Music and Drama

Art in the U. S. S. R., edited by C. G. Holme (Studio Publications, $4.50). A compilation of summarizations by Soviet authorities of accomplishments in all the arts in Russia since the Revolution. The achievements are estimated in accordance with Communist teaching. Splendidly illustrated.

* * *

Wild Animals, edited by Helen Sidebotham (Oxford, $2). Number six of the series, "Life and Art in Photograph."

* * *

Venice, Its Story, Architecture and Art, by Arnold Lunn (Farrar & Rinehart, $2). An outline sketch of a big subject, by a qualified author.

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Down Among the Dead Men, by Bernard Van Dieren (Oxford, $4). Essays on music by a distinguished modern composer.

* * *

Philip Hale's Boston Symphony Program Notes, edited by John N. Burk (Doubleday Doran, $3.50). Historical, critical and descriptive comments on music and composers, culled from the annotations supplied for more than 30 years by one of the most learned and most witty of American critics.

* * *

The Gilbert and Sullivan Operas: A Concordance, by Frederick J. Halton (Bass Publishers, New York). References in the liberetti explained for the benefit of the younger generation—especially the American.

* * *

The Art of Michelangelo, by H. H. Powers (Macmillan, $3). Aims to set forth the spiritual message of this great artist of the Renaissance, and to portray his personality through an interpretation of his sculptural, painting and architectural achievements. It is profusely illustrated.

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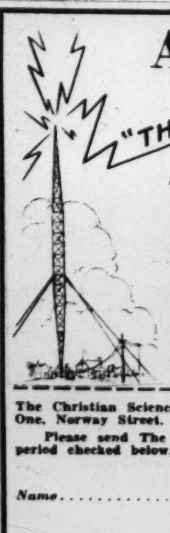

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Shakespeare and His Imagery

Shakespeare's Imagery and What It Tells Us, by Caroline F. E. Spurgeon. New York: Macmillan. $4.

HENRY JAMES HAS told us how "from the deep well of unconscious cerebration" images surge up into the consciousness of the poet or novelist and are fashioned by him into the finished product of his art; and Professor Lowes has illustrated the process from the case of Coleridge. Everybody, whether he is a genius or not, possesses a stock, larger or smaller, of such images; only the literary artist draws upon them to enrich and adorn his art. The accumulation differs in content in the case of each individual, according to his interests and experiences and opportunities in life. An examination and classification of the images of any writer ought, therefore, to tell us much about his personality and point of view. And even if there is any doubt about these conclusions, such an examination and classification will certainly tell us about his methods in making use of imagery.

* * *

With these two ends in view—to discover something about Shakespeare himself and to demonstrate how he employs imagery—Professor Spurgeon set about her inquiry into this matter some 10 years ago. Along her way she has paused to publish the results of her researches on three occasions, either in lecture form or as articles in a learned journal: and now she publishes a volume that is none the less interesting because some of its conclusions are open to dispute. Further studies are promised in which conclusions are to be drawn as to the authorship of those plays in which the presence of another hand than Shakespeare's has been suspected. Upon the problem of authorship she touches only incidentally in the present volume.

By an image, Miss Spurgeon means every kind of figure of speech, from the most extended metaphor to the most condensed simile, not limited to those drawn from visual impressions but embracing every sensory experience. Upon index cards she has accumulated thousands upon thousands of such images, classifying them under scores of headings: the natural world (with many subdivisions) the body; domestic life; learning, the arts, and so forth.

* * *

The conclusions reached in the first part are less satisfying than those reached in the second. Miss Spurgeon is aware of the difficulty of distinguishing between imagery intended to reveal a character in a play and that which unconsciously reveals the character of the dramatist himself; but though aware of it she does not always evade this difficulty. From her evidence as assembled in the first part of her book, Miss Spurgeon fashions a portrait of "the man" which in most respects resembles the portrait every reader of the play has of him, and in respect of some details is very questionable.

Less ingenious but more trustworthy are her methods and results in the second part. Here she studies the dominant images in the comedies, histories, tragedies and romances, and demonstrates to conviction how Shakespeare employs imagery to build up and heighten the mood of each play. Work of this sort, but more erratic and less sound, has already been done by other investigators, notably by Prof. Wilson Knight; but never before has the subject been so thoroughly investigated. Each group of plays, and within the groups very often individual plays, are shown to contain certain dominant images employed to produce certain definite effects: images of appetite and food, for example, in "Troilus and Cressida"; of sudden brilliant light in "Romeo and Juliet"; of darkness and blood in "Macbeth," and so forth. It is all both interesting and instructive. The attentive reader has always, needless to say, been more or less consciously aware of these effects; if he had not been, Shakespeare, who planned the effects, would have failed. But it needs the assembling and classification and statistical analysis of the images to prove that this was a deliberate and conscious part of Shakespeare's technique.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Booth Tarkington, Whose New Novel, "The Lorenzo Bunch," Is Being Published Jan. 17 by Doubleday Doran.

Small Town Storekeeper

Career, by Phil Stong. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.

PHIL STONG'S LATEST novel is a satisfying piece of Americana. The story is set in a small Iowa town, but forces of national importance shape its events.

Carl Kreuger is of the third generation of Kreugers to own and run the general store in Pittsville. To appreciate Kreuger's position it must be borne in mind that the keeper of the general store in a Middle Western town is "somebody." Kreuger is a departure from the cinema-character type which figured in "Farmer in the Dell" and other of Mr. Stong's earlier works. "Career" is the story of a man who stayed in business through the ability to outguess Wall Street by six months.

Always a good story-teller, in this his latest book, Mr. Stong has done an unusual thing. He has caught a certain Athenian quality in the American democracy. "Career" is a story of character, of the full play of a man's faculties and personality, developed in daily wrestling with life's problems. The author shows an increasingly rich and subtle feeling for human relationships, particularly in Carl's relations with his son, Ray, home from the university, and in the nature of Carl's wife, Amy, to whom Carl had been a part of consciousness since their earliest schooldays, almost since she could first remember.

* * *

Set over against the Kreuger family is a realistic picture of the River Rats. Pittsville's three noisiest Fourth-of-July celebrants recall in their picturesque rascality the immortal vagabonds of Mark Twain.

Superficially, the plot of "Career" might be reduced to a simple scenario, involving the market crash of 1929, a bank failure, Klan meeting, near disaster, broken engagement and finally a fair solution, with father at the bat and giving up his greater ambitions to be there.

But beyond this plot is a larger story. This businessman with the mind of a scientist, scholar, poet and philosopher has a keen and practical sense of values, is motivated by an impersonal love of justice, a native impulse to be adequate, whatever the situation. His story is the story of high capacities, used vigorously and generously. Life might have put him in a bigger place. It might have spared him the fleeting, poignant, sweet memory of his lost sweetheart, Melodee. It did neither. But Kreuger's life was too active to leave room for regret. There were too many leaning on him, and there always would be.

* * *

As a picture of a small town in Iowa, "Career" is lively and accurate. It is filled with the zest for small events of the day, the delight in sheer activity which is the heritage from a pioneer origin. Mr. Stong, as always, has a rare feeling for Midwestern humor and for the elaborate code of etiquette behind it.

"Career" is factually correct in everything, from architecture to recipes for summer salad. But it is without sectional self-consciousness. The author has turned his back on the temptation to write a local-color story and has written, instead, an authentic and reputable American novel. M. W. S.

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Amundsen, Explorer

Roald Amundsen, Explorer, by Charles Turley. London: Methuen. 5s.

A GOOD BIOGRAPHY of a great contemporary explorer is rare. This is understandable. The explorer is in time of peace what the general becomes for the public in time of war; he is the hero of our private aspirations. Such a figure must not be seen too closely. A catalogue of his journeys and adventures is, in itself, of absorbing interest and a biographer has merely to make a lay figure who will not detract from them. This is lamentable because the great explorer, the man of physical genius, may be as interesting as any other kind of genius. He has, at any rate, a character.

Mr. Turley's life of Amundsen has the conventional fault. His Amundsen is the lay hero of schoolboy imagination. Mr. Turley's comments on his character and on his life outside exploration could be put into a couple of pages. What it amounts to is that Amundsen's father was a farmer who went to sea, that Amundsen himself was trained at his mother's wish to be a physician, but abandoned medicine at her death to realize the dreams of arctic exploration, which had come to him from reading about Sir John Franklin and the Northwest Passage. After an apprenticeship on the Belgica in the antarctic (where he met and admired Dr. Cook) he made his arctic expedition with his own boat, the Gjoa, which found what Franklin had searched for in vain.

* * *

Like all explorers, Amundsen was always harassed by the difficulties of raising money; and, in the war, he made a lot of money, but not enough, out of shipbuilding in an effort to win financial independence. He got into a serious controversy about his behavior in racing Scott to the south pole, and he quarreled with Nobile. It was in a magnanimous attempt to rescue Nobile that Amundsen lost his life. Mr. Turley tells one no more. The rest of the book is a rapid and readable account of Amundsen's expeditions, all of which, of course, has been told before and much of it by Amundsen himself.

* * *

The voyage of the Gjoa in search of the magnetic north pole and through the Northwest Passage laid the foundations of Amundsen's fame. At the beginning of his career he had decided that the cause of failure in other arctic expeditions had been that the leader was not also the navigator; and this voyage was the triumphant result of his sea training. One is struck in every aspect of his life as an explorer by the thoroughness of his preparations. From Amundsen's account of his journey to the south pole, one has, as Mr. Turley points out, the impression of a picnic; certainly of a smooth and orderly progression. From the care of the dogs on the voyage to the beacons, the signals and the dumps, the detail of the planning has the patience which is the stamp of genius. Yet there is another side. One has only to compare Mr. Turley with, say, Mr. Stephen Gwynn on Scott or the Mr. Gordon Hayes of "Antarctica," to see how much fascinating and important material has been left out. His Amundsen is only a lowest common denominator. V. S. P.

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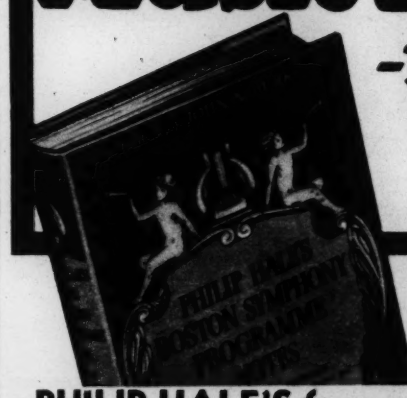

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Over the Editor's Desk

To Illustrate

PICTURES MAKE ANY publication much more interesting. Children often select books or stories because the pictures attract them. Grown-ups are just the same. Pictures usually clarify a subject, whether they be photographs, drawings, paintings, maps, cartoons, or some other form of illustration.

In editing the Weekly Magazine Section we always have been much concerned with getting the right pictures to illustrate the articles. One reason we print in rotogravure, also, is because that permits a faithful picture-reproduction. Every few days we have conferences about how forthcoming articles may best be illustrated. Not only the editors of the Magazine, but the Art Director and the Director of the Photo Department, are concerned. The results are reflected in the Magazine itself.

In December there were five issues of the Magazine Section, and they contained 79 photographs and 33 drawings or maps. Some of them were in color. Under most of them appeared, in small type, what we call a "credit line." That is, a notation indicating the source of the illustration. Some of them were copyrighted pictures, and were marked with the symbol © to indicate that fact. Others were reproduced "by courtesy" of some person or organization. The drawings and maps, particularly, were made by artists with whom the story had been discussed in more or less detail and to whom advance proofs had been provided.

We believe the "credit lines" appearing in the Magazine Section, and in other parts of the Monitor as well, are more interesting in themselves than the credit lines appearing in almost any other publication. This is because photographs come to us from our staff correspondents in all parts of the world, as well as from photo agencies, large and small, in various countries, from persons who have traveled widely or have photographed interesting things, and from a variety of other sources.

The authors of the articles often arrange for pictures to go with them. That is true of the articles this week about the Mississippi (Page 4) and screen tests (Page 5). In most instances, however, we turn to the photo agencies for suitable pictures, as we did for the article about Austria (Pages 1-2), although the cover was done to order by an artist, and the story about China (Pages 8-9). Sometimes the authors make their own photographs, but not usually. Sometimes, also, we have photographs made especially, as we did for two stories Dec. 18.

Then, too, as Monitor editors and correspondents move about, they gather pictures. Some pictures appear without credit lines. This may mean that the picture was taken by a Monitor photographer or correspondent, or for some other reason the credit line was unnecessary. Occasionally one credit line will do for a group of pictures with one article.

Some of the most interesting credit lines result when we turn, not to the photo agencies, but to other sources for pictures. So the Magazine has carried lines, some of them this week, crediting the Moscow Zoo, the Pan-Pacific Press Bureau, U. S. Army Air Corps, British Broadcasting Corporation, Oesterrichische Verkehrswerbung, San Diego Society of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum of Art, and others. Many museums, schools, foreign government departments, consulates, trade and travel bureaus, railroads, airlines, steamship lines, industrial organizations, banks, chambers of commerce and other groups in many lands have provided pictures.

Sometimes, from libraries—very often from the Monitor library itself—we obtain a book containing just the illustration we want. Usually the publishers are willing to have us use it, but with credit to them. A case in point appeared with the "Guardians of the Poor" story on Dec. 24. In cases of foreign books, permission must be arranged by cable if time is short. And then there are always our own files of pictures of persons, places and things, containing more than 66,000 photos and drawings.

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Letters

Leisure in Russia . . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

I have read with interest the article "Leisure—by Order" by J. E. Williams in the Nov. 20 Magazine Section. I am struck by the following passage at the beginning of the second section.

"Everything has been arranged on such a tremendous scale, including all forms of cultural and sport activities, that the National Socialists are justified in claiming it as 'the biggest holiday and recreation scheme the world has ever known.'"

The author either does not know or disregards the similar scheme which has been in operation in the Soviet Union for some years—a scheme which probably affects more workers than that of Germany and which is certainly more deserving of attention, since no worker is excluded on religious or racial grounds.

BEATRICE HOWELL
Cambridge, Mass.

Our Contributors . .

LOTHROP STODDARD is the author of books and articles on political and racial subjects. He wrote "Storm Clouds Over Egypt" for the Weekly Magazine Section of Dec. 11.

ADELAIDE STEDMAN is a writer and a lecturer on current events, living in New York. She wrote "Radicalism—Early American," also appearing in the Magazine Section for Dec. 11.

FREDERICK W. CARR is a staff correspondent of the Monitor. He has his headquarters in Chicago, but travels throughout the central part of the United States. In "The Dwindling Mississippi," published in the Magazine Section for May 1, he discussed the diversion of the river water into Lake Michigan through Chicago's drainage canal. This week he regards the Mississippi from around another bend.

HAROLD S. BUCQUET is an assistant director at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios in Culver City, Calif. Part of his very broad experience in motion-picture production work has been directing innumerable screen tests.

PROF. SAM BASS WARNER has supervised for many years the collection and analysis of crime statistics in Massachusetts. He served as expert adviser on crime data to the Wickersham National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement. For the Harvard Crime Survey he wrote "Crime and Criminal Statistics in Boston."

MARY CARTER lives in London. This is her first contribution to the Magazine Section.

RANDALL GOULD is the Monitor's Shanghai correspondent. He has written several articles for the Magazine Section, the last of which was "By Air to China," published July 31.

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RICE GROWING METHODS HAVE NOT CHANGED

Women Taking Up Rice of Two or Three Weeks' Growth for Transplanting in the Fields.

. . Change in China

(Continued from Page 8)

regarded as a constructive rather than a destructive force in the life of the country.

Again, such organizations as the China International Famine Relief Commission have been aiding man in his war with nature in such fashion as to change the whole face of the landscape. Irrigation projects in the northwestern areas, at Weipei, Saratsi and elsewhere, have given new hope for water in dry years, and will permit extensive migration out of the more congested districts if the work can be kept up and extended.

* * *

It is striking to see how the Chinese farmer will put his shoulder to the wheel in mass action when he realizes it is for his good. In areas where trouble with nature's excesses has been the rule, the building of new dikes to curb an unruly river is an occasion for song and smiling enthusiasm, even though the job be rewarded for the moment with only a few cents of "rice money" each day. Actually, there is nothing new about this in essence, but it seems to me clear that both the Government and the people are increasingly recognizing that modern methods and a more consistent system of fighting to overcome natural forces are an advance over the haphazard emergency battles of another day.

The fight is far from won. At the scene of the latest break of the Yellow River, "China's Sorrow," with a threat of catastrophe stretching through parts of Honan and Shantung provinces and northward along the Grand Canal's course to Tientsin, professional dike workers recently insisted upon at least the initial trial of antiquated repair methods which were more designed to give lasting employment to the workers than an effective check to the river flow. Eventually the more modern school of thought prevailed and lasting stonework took the place of woven reed mats and mud in closing the river gap. But even that is a long way from the ideal of Mr. O. J. Todd, long chief engineer for the China International Famine Relief organization, to have a commission devote itself solely to the Yellow River problem with a view to charting out where it should go and then taking steps, with the aid of modern engineering thought, to see that the river goes there for at least the next century.

Imagine the relief which would descend over the whole vast Yellow River area, which for centuries has been scourged with the dread that, without even a night's notice, this elevated water highway, marching along on its steadily built-up silt foundation between precariously reared dike walls, might break somewhere to seek a new channel and a new sea outlet as much as several hundred miles from the last one. It might take generations to convince the farmers that they need no longer build their homes on artificial mounds, but expert engineers feel that, in spite of the obstacles, it is possible to tame even the Yellow River—a step which would change the life and thought of millions who now live in the constant shadow of a horrible menace.

One of China's great problems is, of course, that of adjusting population to productivity. Professor Babcock Cressey has said that "the Malthusian principle of population control is centuries old in China. During times of peace and plenty, the desire to propagate large families, as advocated by Confucius, has built up the population to the limits of the productivity of the land. Then during the periods of rebellion, civil chaos and flood or drought, which have occurred so often in China's history, millions have perished, only to be replaced by others when favorable conditions returned."

* * *

Educated Chinese are not blind to this situation and they know that the Malthusian principle is a very painful method of meeting it. The Chinese masses are even more aware of it, although Confucian ideas complicate their concepts.

The Chinese are conservative but they are practical—and, like the rest of us, they like to eat. It is no secret that China has too many mouths to feed, and perhaps it represents no very revolutionary line of thought that Confucian family ideas should be gradually breaking down under the impact of hard times. Migration out of the home districts is already accepted as right and proper under economic need, despite the old tradition of living, dying and being buried in a single spot. If thought can change on one line it can change on others which are, after all, not too divergent.

. . Mississippi

(Continued from Page 4)

with collar open, he described some of the engineers' tussles with the river.

"It's a great blind force you are trying to control," exclaimed his visitor with a new sense of the character of the Mississippi.

"Yes," replied the general, "but it's an honest force.

"It makes you think," he continued, "and you've got to nurse it like a baby. We are not trying to straighten the river. It could not be done in a thousand years. Its nature is to curve. It is impossible to cut off every bend.

"By making a cutoff we get energy. The water takes a sharper drop than by circling a long bend, thus releasing energy. Cutoffs made so far have had the effect of producing 500,000 horsepower. This new energy begins to dig back upstream behind the cutoff. It has to be controlled. Cutoffs are practical only where the freshly made energy will not cause damage. What the water will do is not hard to forecast, but there seem to be 40,000 different kinds of sand and their combinations frequently turn up problems that are unpredictable.

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General Ferguson's reply is: "The cutoffs have worked very well so far."

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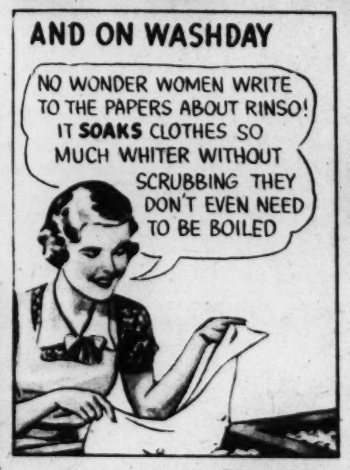
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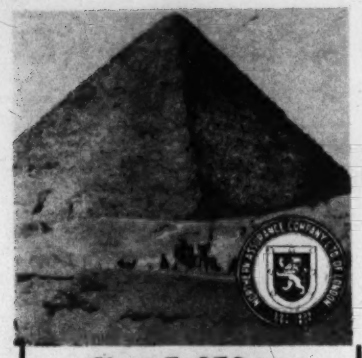

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(Continued from Page 5)

and expense. If you show promise in your test, and you are just a youngster, you may be signed to a contract running for six months or a year, in the hope that you will develop. If you have had more experience, and show promise, you may get a contract to run for a year or for several years. Salary varies from $35 a week up.

* * *

Now, what is this elusive thing called a "screen personality"? After all, that is what the test is trying to detect, if it is there. Why is it that, when two persons play the same scene—given the same director, same cameraman, same clothes, same setting—one will stand out far ahead of the other? From my experience and observation, I should say that it is the ability to eject a thought, as well as words, to give a sense of reality and depth to a sentence, to give vitality to the line of dialogue. Words are reflections of thoughts, and the substance of acting is expressed in the degree to which the actor can project a thought, or suggest thoughts that may underlie the lines he speaks.

Everyone has some dominant characteristic in his individuality. It may be dormant, or faint, but it is there, and it can be developed and brought out only through work, hard work, and more work. Dignity, poise, strength, sweetness, courage, humor, gravity, enthusiasm, alertness—whatever qualities of mind compounded, make the result which is *you*—it is that which you must *give out*, so far as your screen personality is concerned. It is the ability to express the character of your thinking by the tone of your voice, the turn of your head as you speak, a gesture or movement, all of which, combined, constitute your particular charm.

When you make a screen test you may have the satisfaction of knowing that *we want you to succeed*. That should be a comforting and encouraging thought. We try to find a scene for your test which best fits that *you* which we have endeavored to discover. It may be from a stage play, from a current motion picture, or even from a new script not yet under production. You may rehearse the scene for several days, with a competent actor playing opposite to help you, so that when you come to make it, you should be well prepared.

Tests of any kind are likely to be difficult. We realize that, and we do everything we can to make screen tests as easy as possible, to sustain the confidence and "bounce" of the person who is to be tested. There is a wonderful sense of "bigness" about the regular screen players when it comes to helping another over the hurdle of a test. I have seen stars like Norma Shearer, Clark Gable, Robert Montgomery, Helen Hayes, and a score of others, willingly stay on after a hard day's work to help out some friend who has to make a test. They "feed" them lines, encourage them and support them with their very presence.

* * *

How many times have we all heard people say, "Why doesn't So-and-so try to get into the movies? She is the very image of Greta Garbo." Or, "He's a double for William Powell."

The answer is that the best that could be attained would be a good imitation, and that is still just an imitation. The stars and supporting players have won places in the limelight by very hard work, imitating *nobody's* style or personality. They have tried to profit by the experiences and performances of others, but they have sought to develop personalities of their own—each to become an individual in his own right.

Striving for a mastery of expression, an earnest actor will experiment and practice ceaselessly. A girl, for example, might take a scene from a play or a picture and play it fast, at first and then again, slowly. She might play it as though she were a woman of the world, then like a small town or country girl, then like a shop girl or factory girl, then like a cultured and educated woman, then like an English girl, a poor girl or a rich girl—the variety is endless. . . . Try it yourself, sometime.

Success in acting is like success in anything else. You must know your subject, and that takes work, work, and more work. What you reflect on the screen is exactly what you bring to it!

And even the stars have to make screen tests. In fact, most tests are of established players, and usually they are made in order to get a balanced cast. It would be a mistake to cast any person for a picture who bore too close a resemblance to the star or to one of the leads; it would never do to cast a person who was too dominant or too passive a personality for his part in the story, since it would destroy the balance.

I remember at one time making tests of eight different character women to find one to play opposite Charles Laughton, as his wife. The character called for a subdued quality of personality, and the only way of knowing whether that effect would be attained was to make tests. Mr. Laughton himself made the scene eight times, once with each of the women, and he was just as kindly and patient the eighth time as he was the first. The decision as to who would play the part with him was made in the projection room.

For "A Tale of Two Cities" we made 17 tests of leading men to play the part of Darnay. In the end, Donald Wood was chosen for the role. This part required especially careful casting, because the story requires that Darnay resemble Ronald Colman in general appearance, and yet they must not be so much alike that the audience ever will be confused.

* * *

I doubt if there is a screen artist of importance who has not had to make tests sometime or other, and I don't know one of them who enjoys doing so. The degree of doubt as to the outcome often frightens even the most excellent player, to the disadvantage of the performance. One is on trial, so to speak, while in the actual making of a test, no matter how important a player he is, and no matter how well he is doing it. I have seen excellent stage actors literally tremble over the simplest lines while making their first motion-picture tests.

Winner of an MGM Talent Contest, Miss Ann Loring Confers With Director Bucquet and Her Leading Man Before Making a Screen Test.

If you are one of those who are thinking of trying motion pictures for a career, try to get a place with your local stock company. Learn to control your tones, your voice. If you cannot succeed in your stock company, why should you succeed on the screen, where competition is much keener? And you must want to act, above everything else.

I was having lunch one day with Chic Sale, the character actor, when a very attractive and alert young man stopped at the table.

"Mr. Sale," he said, "Such-and-such a company want me to make a screen test. I am doing all right as a salesman, and I don't know whether I want to be an actor or not. What do you think I ought to do?"

Mr. Sale didn't hesitate a second.

"Listen, young man," said he. "If you're thinking of going into the business of acting for the money there is in it, stop right now! You won't succeed."

And he was right. Acting is a profession. It is an art. It is an urge inside one that cannot be denied. There is no doubt in such a person's mind about whether he wants to become an actor. He is willing to study, work and starve if necessary, with the hope of getting a small part. Money has nothing to do with it. His sole thought is to give the best performance he can possibly give. He is willing to devote all his time and effort to make the play, or the picture, a complete success.

It is the actor's willingness to give everything he has, without thought of returns, save as they are revealed in good work, that keeps struggling youngsters plugging away during that heartbreaking period during which they are getting the training and background on which to build later success. That success may bring great financial returns, and it may not. The actor does not think very much about that. But, if he is a true artist, his constant thought is, "How can I become a better actor? How can I give a better performance?"

So far as the movies are concerned, the screen tests help him answer these questions. They reveal his talent in the first place, they help select casts, and they provide a sort of laboratory in which to try all of those details which go to make effective motion pictures — costumes, colors, styles of hairdressing and make-up, lighting, accents and mannerisms.

Because the camera sees all, hears all, tells all.

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IT'S time you asked yourself if you are really serious about developing your writing ability. Who knows what you may accomplish until you have really made a sincere effort?

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When are you going to put down on paper the stories you've been thinking about? Are you waiting for that great impulse, that inspired hour when words will flow swiftly and magically from your pen? No, it won't happen that way. If you want to write you must write . . . and write. Just like a good air-pilot, you must first have some ground lessons. Then you can wing your way wherever fancy carries you.

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Revel

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California Beauty School and Western Beauty School, San Francisco

A cleansing cream for the skin, scalp and hair.

Sold by some druggists, beauty shops and barber shops, or direct from the manufacturer.

..Criminal

(Continued from Page 6)

is denied an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State. Thus in many cases movement across state boundaries is as effective a bar to the prosecution as a pardon.

* * *

Even if the return of the fugitive criminal can be obtained, the prosecution may fail because the witnesses have gone to other states and cannot be induced to return. In a civil case the testimony of an absent witness may be taken by deposition. The defendant in a criminal case may obtain evidence in the same manner, but the prosecution cannot, since our constitutions provide that the defendant in a criminal case is entitled to be confronted by the witnesses against him. Only a handful of states, nearly all of them in New England, have statutes providing for the return of witnesses wanted in criminal trials in other states.

Congress recently tried to remedy the difficulties occasioned by criminals and witnesses skipping across state lines by making it a crime for a person to move in interstate commerce with the intent either to avoid prosecution for certain felonies or to avoid giving testimony in any criminal prosecution in which a felony is charged.

The act (18 U. S. C. 408e) further provides that the violations may be prosecuted only in the federal judicial district in which the original crime was alleged to have been committed, thus making the violator available to the state officials who desire his presence. This statute is probably constitutional, although it might be questioned on the theory that the felony or the witness is not really engaging in interstate commerce when he crosses the state line.

* * *

This federal statute is not a sufficient permanent solution of the problem of interstate rendition, both because it applies only to a few crimes and because if it were generally used it would impose too heavy a burden on the small staff of federal prosecutors. Hence the Interstate Commission on Crime has just started a determined drive to gain the general adoption by state legislatures of a uniform criminal extradition act.

It is important that the caseload of American courts be reduced to manageable proportions. This would help prevent the federal system sheltering criminals, but we must not stop there. The whole system of administering criminal justice in the United States is badly in need of overhauling. More important still, Americans must not overlook the things of the spirit that have resulted in the English people becoming upright and law-abiding; experiencing little difficulty in administering criminal justice because they have few criminals to prosecute.

Accent on Speech

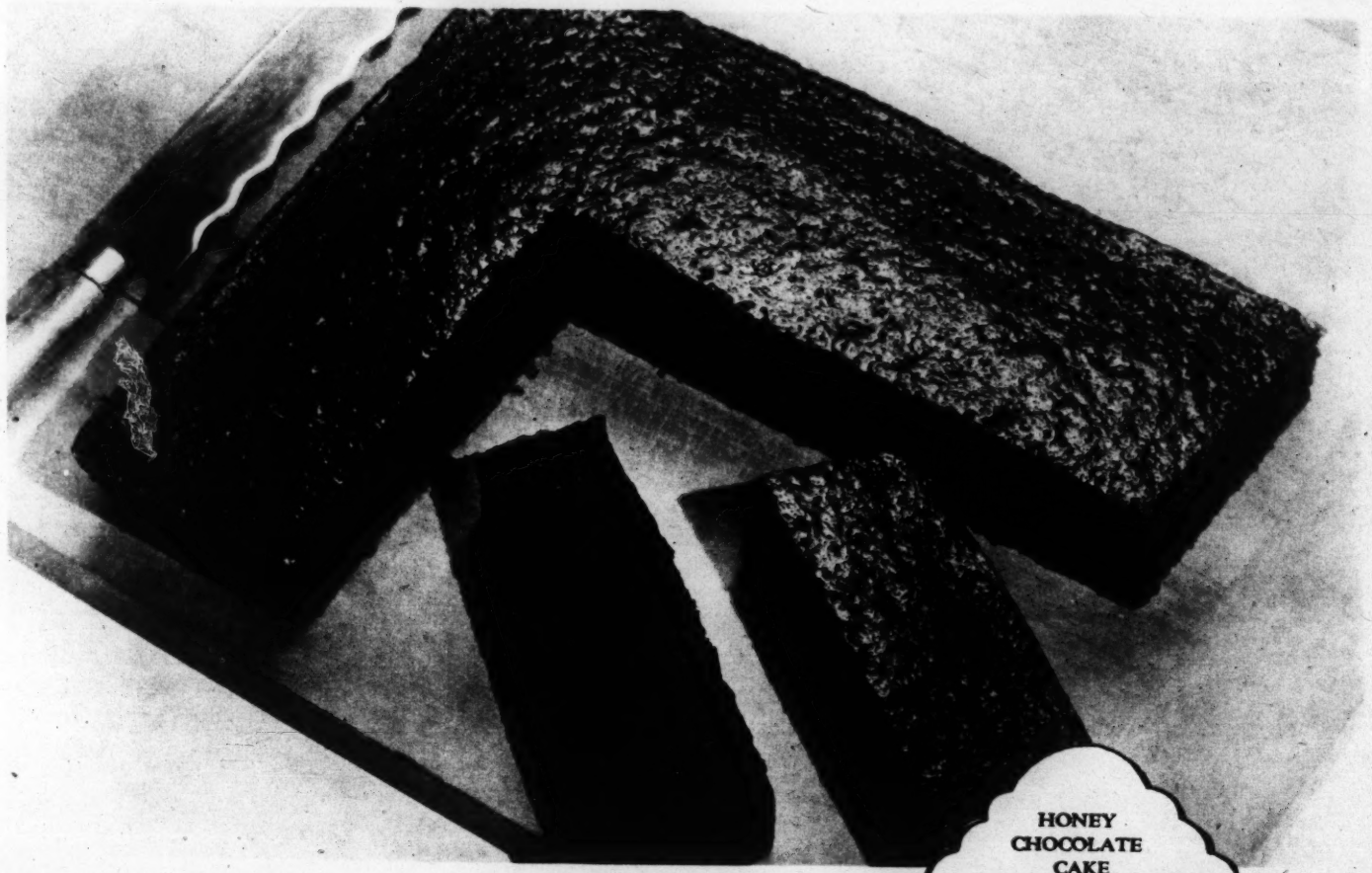
King George speaks the best "King's English," in the opinion of Mr. Harold Nicolson, widely known writer. He listed 10 different types of English accent.

Mr. Nicolson placed King George's accent first, the Prince of Wales' second and President Roosevelt's third. The King's speech he described as "that of an English country gentleman, with a tang of the sea about it." The Prince of Wales, he said, has "the Empire accent, a mixture of Canadian, South African, Australian and Piccadilly."

"The third best English accent," Mr. Nicolson declared, "is the American accent as spoken by President Roosevelt."

The so-called "Oxford accent" he placed sixth.

Honey-Lovers TAKE NOTE!



HONEY CHOCOLATE CAKE

½ cup butter — ½ cup hot water
1 cup sugar — 1 cup milk
1 cup honey — 4 eggs
¾ cup cocoa — 2½ cups flour
3 teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder

Cream the butter. Add the sifted cocoa to the sugar, mixing well together. Cream together cocoa, sugar and butter. Add honey. Stir in the hot water, and beat well together. Sift the flour once, measure and add the Rumford. Add the flour and baking powder to the first mixture alternately with the milk. (Do not be alarmed, if, at this stage, the batter seems rather thin.) Beat the eggs until they are light and foamy and fold in to the batter carefully, without lifting the mixing spoon above the surface of the batter. Turn into a shallow square or oblong greased pan. Drop the pan sharply on the table once or twice to prevent air holes forming in the cake. Bake in a moderate—350 degree—oven for sixty to sixty-five minutes. ● Serve warm in squares. However, all honey cakes keep well, and this cake will still be excellent four or five days after baking. Having a firmer texture, it may then be served in thin slices like nut bread. ● This recipe makes a good sized cake; one-half the quantity would be sufficient for the smaller family.

Winner of Highest Prize in Cake Recipe Contest Always Relies on RUMFORD!

By unanimous vote the eight judges, all food experts and each from a different state, awarded first prize to Mrs. Laura Mason's Honey Chocolate Cake.

The contest rules called for a cake in which "one-half the sweetening must be honey." We have Mrs. Mason's permission to pass on to you her recipe for this delicious prize-winning cake. A successful home cook, Mrs. Mason says:

Mrs. Laura Mason of Valdosta, Georgia. Winner of First Prize in National Honey Cookery Contest sponsored by the American Honey Institute during the Beekeepers' Annual Convention at Valdosta, Georgia.

"I always use Rumford Baking Powder" is this vigorous twice-acting leavener essential when the mix is heavy with honey, nuts, fruits, etc. Absolutely uniform in composition and action, Rumford is thoroughly efficient in raising batters and doughs just right. And Rumford never leaves any bitter after-taste.

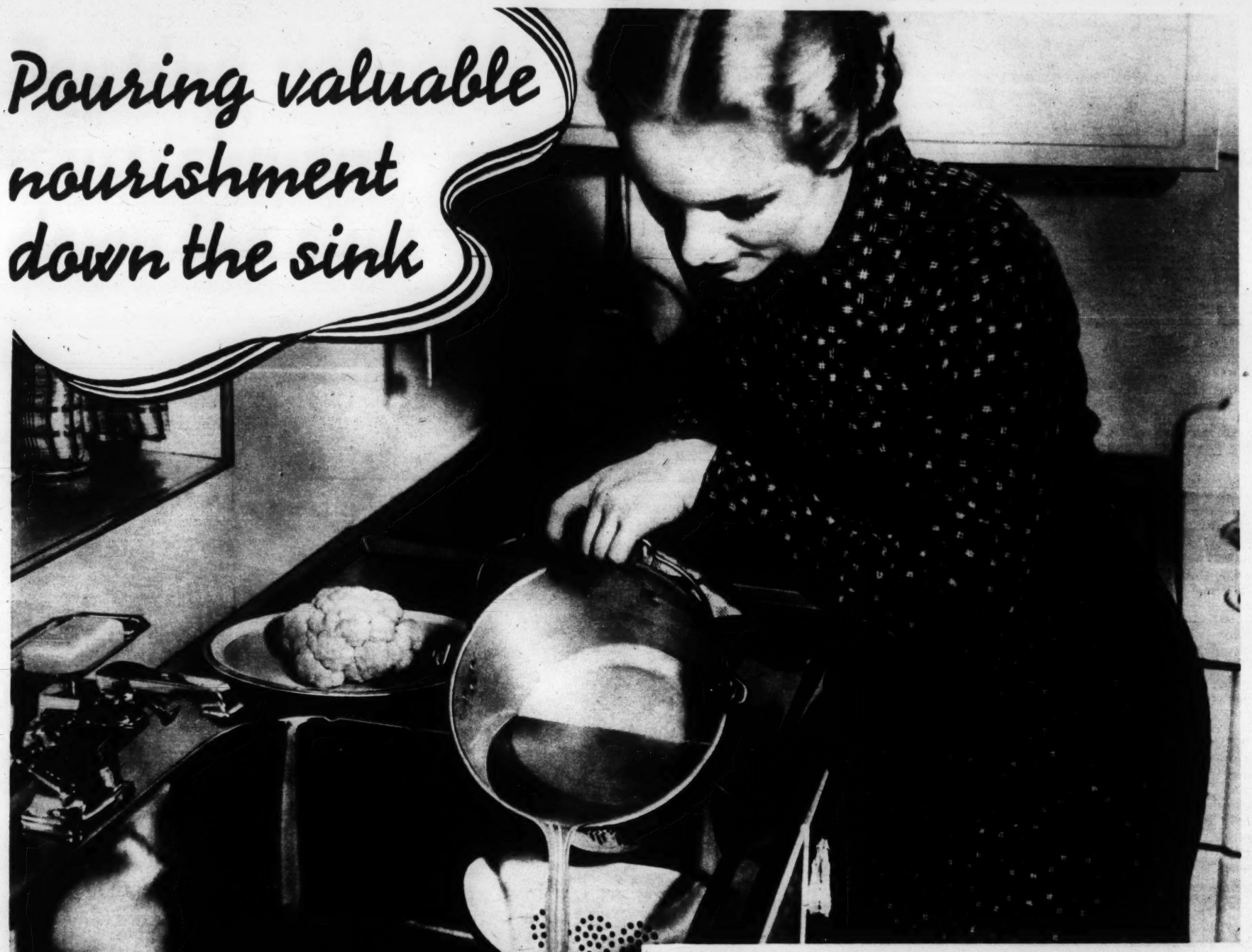
You will find if you use Rumford you will duplicate her success. You will find, too, that the unique, delicate flavor which honey gives to cakes and cookies is well brought out in this particular recipe.

It is of great importance to note that Rumford, the pure all-phosphate baking powder, is Mrs. Mason's standby for *all bakings*. Especially

Have you the Rumford Cake Folder? It contains much practical help for the beginner in baking. It is Free—just send your name and address to THE RUMFORD COMPANY, Rumford, R. I.

RUMFORD ALL PHOSPHATE BAKING POWDER

THE PERFECT TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER



DO YOU see what this lady is doing? She is pouring away valuable mineral salts and other natural elements that have boiled out of the cauliflower she has been cooking. For, in ordinary cooking, the boiling water extracts important natural juices and other vital constituents from the vegetables. And when the water is poured down the sink, with it go these precious elements! It's a pitiful waste of nourishment. And the food loses its true, natural flavor.

Monitor readers: Don't let this happen to you! There's a way to avoid it. You can retain the full nutritive qualities of foods by cooking them in Patapar!

Patapar is sold at most quality stores in the 10c or 25c package (recipes and instructions in each package). If your dealer is sold out, send the coupon and we will mail you a package immediately.

TWO SIZES 10c and 25c

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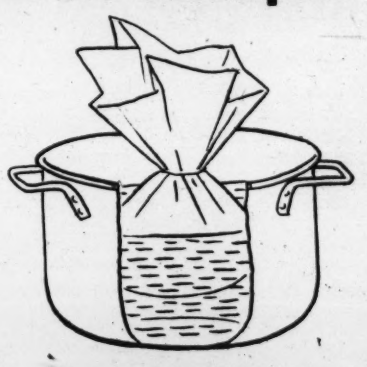
Now see what happens when foods are cooked in Patapar

One of the good things about Patapar is that it rescues the natural juices of vegetables and other foods during cooking. These valuable elements (which are lost in ordinary cooking) are *held inside!* The food is not sapped of its natural vitality. And as a result it is more nourishing, more flavorful, and more digestible because it is so extremely delicious.



JUICES SEALED IN

You will be delighted, too, when you discover that the Patapar method eliminates cooking odors. You can boil such vegetables as cauliflower, cabbage, onions, without the pungent odors spreading through the house. Try it the next time you have cauliflower.

Patapar

FOR COOKING AND HOUSEHOLD USE